

THE  
**Nonconformist.**

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XVI.—NEW SERIES, No. 556.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1856.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED 6d.  
STAMPED ... 6d.

**THE QUEEN'S VISIT to HER**  
WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—Gallery, 162, Piccadilly, corner of St. James's-street.—NOW ON VIEW, the deeply-interesting ROYAL PICTURE of the First Visit of Her Majesty and the Royal Family to the Wounded Crimean Soldiers.—Admission free, by cards of address.

**ROYAL PANOPTICON.**—The celebrated SPANISH MINSTRELS, every Evening, at 8.15; GLIMPSES OF ITALY, by Mr. L. BUCKINGHAM, illustrated by Dioramic Views of Verona, Venice, and Pompeii, at 4.10 and 9.15.; GRAND ORGAN, at 1. 3.30, and 8.15; LUMINOUS FOUNTAIN, HEINKE'S DIVING APPARATUS, LECTURES ON CHEMISTRY, by Mr. ANSELL, and NATURAL MAGIC, by Mr. MALCOLM, and a Variety of Novelties of a Popular Nature. Admission 1s.; Doors open—Mornings, 12 to 5; Evening, 7 to 10.

**CHANGE OF PIECES.**—FIRST TIME of LOVE'S LUCUBRATIONS.—New Mutative Costumes, New and Original Music, New Appointments, Novel Effects. Eccentric Patchkettle Polka by Miss Julia Warman, composed by Mr. Van Noorden; Ventriloquism Extraordinary, &c., EVERY EVENING, at Eight (except Saturday); Saturday, at Three. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets at Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and at the Box-office, from Eleven to Five. Books containing Memoirs of Mr. Love, An Explanation of the Phenomena of Polyphony, a Full Programme of the Entertainments, &c., to be had at the doors, price Sixpence.

**ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.**—PATRON, H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT.—On Monday Evening, at Eight, JACOB BELL, Esq., Lectured on SCHOOLS OF DESIGN, and other means of cultivating the FINE ARTS. On Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at Four and Nine, the Grand Series of Views after DAVID SCOTT, as published by Fullarton and Co., illustrating Bunyan's Allegory of THE PILGRIM'S PROGRESS, with Descriptive Lecture by the Rev. J. B. BAISTED. On Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at Three, Lecture by J. H. PEPPER, Esq., on the MOON CONTROVERSY. On the same days, at Four and Nine, the Historical Entertainment of KENILWORTH, and at Half-past Three and Eight, Performances by MADEMOISELLE MUNDIR on the Cither, and by HERR ZIBOM on the Child's Mouth Organ.

**NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL,**  
KINGSTON-ON-THAMES.  
The opening of the above Chapel is fixed for WEDNESDAY, the 9th July.  
Detailed particulars will shortly appear.

**WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL, BROAD**  
SANCTUARY, opposite Westminster Abbey.  
On SUNDAY, June 29, TWO SERMONS in aid of the funds of this Charity, will be preached in WESTMINSTER CHAPEL, JAMES-STREET, BUCKINGHAM PALACE, by the Rev. SAMUEL MARTIN, Minister of Westminster Chapel. Divine Service will commence in the Morning at Eleven, and in the Evening at Half-past Six o'clock.  
F. J. WILSON, Secretary.

**MARGATE.**—To the FRIENDS of the CONGREGATIONAL ORDER visiting this fashionable, much frequented, and salubrious watering-place. The Church assembling at CECIL-STREET CHAPEL have much pleasure in informing them that the Rev. F. B. FRENCH, late of Bradford, has kindly consented, during the season, to supply the pulpit lately vacated by the Rev. F. Beckley.  
June 16, 1856.

**FANCY SALE.—A FANCY SALE**  
will be held in MYDELTON MALL, ISLINGTON, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, July 2 and 4, 1856, to assist in raising FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS for the purpose of erecting Day and Sabbath-school Rooms in connexion with CROSS-STREET CHAPEL.  
Contributions in Money, or Useful Articles, will be thankfully received by the Honorary Secretaries, Miss Davis, 36, Milner square, Islington, and Miss MacLaren, 13, Park-terrace, Highbury.  
The Bazaar will be open from Eleven until Eight o'clock.  
Admission, 1s. each; Children accompanying their Parents free.

**LETTERS** intended for the Private Residence of Mr. MIALI, M.P., should be addressed to him in future at  
35, ALBERT-SQUARE, CLAPHAM-ROAD.

**WANTED, a YOUNG MAN,** acquainted with the READY-MADE CLOTHES TRADE. Member of a Christian Church preferred.  
Direct to Wm. Johnson, 51, Sydney-street, Cambridge.

**TO THE MEMBERS of the PERPETUAL**  
INVESTMENT, LAND, and BUILDING SOCIETY.  
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.  
At the forthcoming Annual Meeting of our society, you will be called upon to exercise your right of election, not only in respect of the gentlemen retiring by rotation, but also to supply the place vacant by the resignation of our esteemed friend, William Gover, Esq., whose loss we so much regret.  
Under these circumstances, I beg to offer myself as a candidate for a seat on the Board.  
Many of you know that I have taken great interest in the success of our society. I believe that it is sound in principle, and flexible in operation, thus yielding security to its present constituency, and capable of being easily adapted to any circumstances which may arise in the onward progress of this great commercial community.  
I ask your suffrages, in the conviction that I can render you service in extending the operations of the society; and should your choice fall upon me, you may rely upon a prompt and energetic discharge of the duties confided to me.  
I am, Ladies and Gentlemen, yours respectfully,  
Edmonton, June, 1856. ISAAC DOXSEY.  
P.S.—The Annual Meeting will be held on Wednesday, July 2.

**TO ARCHITECTS and BUILDERS.**  
The Advertiser is desirous of placing a YOUTH, aged Fifteen, where he would have an opportunity of learning the above business. Premium according to advantages. The family of a Dissenter preferred.  
Address, S. P., Post-office, Tutbury, near Burton-on-Trent, Staffordshire.

**TO PRACTICAL AGRICULTURISTS.**  
The Advertiser is desirous of placing a YOUTH, aged Seventeen years, where he would have an opportunity of learning the FARMING BUSINESS, treated as one of the family, and to make himself useful. A premium according to advantages. The family of a Dissenter preferred.  
Address, S. N., Post-office, Kettering, Northamptonshire.

**P. J. STANGER, DRAPER, St. Mary**  
Cray, has a VACANCY for a respectable, well-educated YOUTH as APPRENTICE.

**TO DRAPERS.—WANTED, a YOUNG**  
MAN, of business habits. A good reference will be required.  
Apply, George Osborn, Aylesbury.

**TO BRITISH SCHOOL COMMITTEES.**  
A married TEACHER, of nine years' experience, is OPEN to an ENGAGEMENT as PRECEPTOR and SCHOOLMASTER. Satisfactory testimonials can be produced.  
Address, W. E., 9, Mildmay Villas, Kingsland.

**GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY,** of decided Nonconformist principles, and accustomed to tuition, is willing to undertake the instruction of a family of little boys. She is capable of grounding her Pupils well in English and French.  
Address, E. G., "Nonconformist" Office, Fleet-street.

**WANTED, a GOVERNESS,** in a Dissenter's family, in the suburbs of Liverpool, qualified to undertake the tuition of five children, from Seven to Twelve years of age. A member of a Christian Church preferred.  
Address, stating qualifications, age, and all necessary particulars, to Mr. T. Jones, care of Mr. Eusebius Smith, Camomile-street, London.

**DR. WILLIAMS' DIVINITY**  
SCHOLARSHIPS.

These Scholarships are open to such Students as shall have taken the Degree of M.A. in one of the Scottish, or of B.A. in one of the English Universities, or in the University of Dublin.

Candidates are required to produce Certificates of moral and religious character, and Testimonials as to general attainments, and to declare their decided wish and intention to pursue their studies during two years with an especial view to the Protestant Dissenting Ministry, in such School of Theology as the Trustees shall select or approve.

Dr. Williams' Trustees give notice that ONE SCHOLARSHIP of 31l. 5s. per annum will be awarded after the Examination of the Candidates in the following Authors and subjects:—

Homer.	Whately's Logic.
Xenophon (the Memorabilia).	Greek, Roman, and English History.
Medea (Euripides).	Locke on the Human Understanding.
Algebra.	History, Geography, and Antiquities of the Old and New Testament.
Plane and Solid Geometry.	Paley's Natural Theology.
Conic Sections.	The Agricola and De Moribus.
Horace.	Latin and English Composition.
Virgil.	Germanorum Tacitus.
Cicero de Natura Deorum.	
The Agricola and De Moribus.	
Germanorum Tacitus.	

The Examiners will have a due regard to the Candidates power of speaking clearly and reading with a just emphasis.

The Examination will be chiefly in writing, and will be held in the Library, No. 49, Redcross-street, Cripplegate, London, on Wednesday, the 5th day of November next, commencing at Ten o'clock A.M. precisely.

Candidates are requested to send their applications with the Certificates and Testimonials above referred to, to Mr. Samuel Cotton, Lothbury, London, at least a week before the day of Examination.

**DR. WILLIAMS' SCHOLARSHIPS IN**  
THE UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW.

Dr. Williams' Trustees give notice that there will be THREE VACANT SCHOLARSHIPS in the UNIVERSITY of GLASGOW for the next session. Candidates are required to present themselves in the LIBRARY, 49, REDCROSS-STREET, CRIPPLEGATE, LONDON, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of September next, at Ten o'clock precisely, for the purpose of being examined in the following course of study, with a view to ascertain their comparative merits, and to assign the vacant Scholarships to those who may evince the greatest proficiency.

Livy, First Book.	Xenophon's Anabasis, First Book.
Cicero de Senectute.	Homer's Iliad, First Four Books.
Virgil's Georgics.	Arithmetic, Algebra, including Simple Equations.
Horace's Odes, First Book.	Euclid, First Three Books.
Latin Composition.	
Greek Testament, Luke's Gospel.	

It will be necessary that each Candidate should at least a week before the day of Examination send to the Secretary, a Certificate proving that he is a native of South Britain, and at least Sixteen years of age, that he should produce sufficient testimonials to his moral character, and that he should satisfy the Trustees of his wish to be educated for the Ministry amongst the Protestant Dissenters of South Britain, and that he has not graduated in any University. According to the terms of the Founder's Will, the preference will be given to Sons of poor Presbyterian Ministers equally qualified.

All communications and inquiries concerning the Scholarships to be addressed to

MR. SAMUEL COTTON,  
Solicitor and Secretary to the Trust,  
7, Lothbury, London.

**THE MIDDLE SCHOOL, PECKHAM,**  
SURREY, is adapted for First-class MERCANTILE INSTRUCTION, and supported by leading firms in London and the Provinces. Every Pupil is, as far as possible, well grounded in English, made to write a hand fit for business, and taught to be quick at Accounts.

Youths are specially trained for the requirements of the Civil Service, or to pass the Examinations proposed by the Society of Arts.

A few Boarders are received, and several hours' a week extra instruction afforded them. The terms are moderate, and inclusive of all those charges which often make the real very different from the apparent cost of education.

Omnibuses from different parts of the City pass the door of the Middle School at frequent intervals. Prospectuses may be had from the Principal.

J. YEATS, F.R.G.S.

**WANTED, a LADY of piety,** to EDUCATE FOUR CHILDREN, under twelve, in English, French, and Music.  
Address, Y. Z., Post-office, Braintree, stating references, age, and salary.

**WANTED, an ASSISTANT in a**  
gentle DRAPEY TRADE, Seven miles from London. He must be able to cross windows well, and bear an unexceptional character. A good salary and comfortable home offered. A Dissenter preferred.  
Apply, R. D., Post-office, Edmonton.

**WANTED, a JUNIOR TEACHER**  
in a highly-respectable Establishment. No salary will be given at first, but the young lady can receive instruction in Drawing and Music if required. She will also be able to improve herself in the French language by conversing with a French lady who resides in the house. References given and required.  
Address, H. B. L., 45, High Holborn, London.

**THE PRINCIPAL of a SELECT**  
LADIES' ESTABLISHMENT, within a short journey of the metropolis, is desirous of filling up TWO or THREE VACANCIES. Unexceptionable references can be given, and Terms forwarded upon application. The Advertiser would be happy to receive, upon advantageous terms, the daughter of any minister requiring such aid.  
Apply, post-paid, N. D., Cooke and Whitley, 55, Lombard-street.

**MARGATE.—MR. F. L. SOPER** respectfully informs his friends that he will accompany his Pupils from town on Wednesday, July 23. Prospectuses and particulars may be had on application by post, or of Messrs. Relfe, Brothers, 150, Aldersgate-street.  
Churchfield House, Margate, June 19, 1856.

**SCHOLASTIC.—LEONARD'S WEST of**  
ENGLAND SCHOLASTIC AGENCY, ALL SAINTS-COURT, EXCHANGE, BRISTOL. No charge to Masters. Assistants charged on an Engagement being effected. Masters and Assistants are requested to furnish full particulars of their requirements and qualifications.

**KING-STREET, LEICESTER.**—Many years' experience justify the Misses MIALI in offering more than ordinary advantages to the children of parents and guardians whose education may be entrusted to their care. Sound instruction on the most approved modern system, careful moral and religious training, and domestic comfort, are the special objects of their attention. Terms, from Thirty to Thirty-five Guineas per annum. Accomplishments by eminent masters, with the advantage of a resident French Governess. Prospectuses and references on application.

**COLLEGE HOUSE ACADEMY, SOUTH-**  
GATE, MIDDLESEX, conducted by Mr. M. THOMSON. This Establishment will be RE-OPENED on Wednesday, July 16th, 1856. Terms (including Latin, French, and Washing), Twenty-five to Thirty Guineas. French taught by a native of Paris. Lectures occasionally given on Chemistry and other subjects. Premises spacious and airy, possessing great advantages requisite for health, comfort, and recreation.  
References of the highest respectability will be forwarded on application.

**EALING** (Five miles from the Paddington Terminus of the Great Western Railway).—Miss MINTON, daughter of the Rev. J. M. Hinton, M.A., receives a limited number of YOUNG LADIES. Both culture and experience enable her to offer a first-class education, and every attention will be paid to the moral and religious training of the Pupils, as well as to their health and comfort. The situation is pleasant and healthy, and, with rural pleasures, combines the literary advantages connected with the attendance of London masters. Studies will RE-COMMENCE, after the Midsummer vacation, July 31. Prospectuses and references on application.  
Address, Balmaine Villa, Castlebar-hill, Ealing, Middlesex.

**HOWARD HOUSE ACADEMY**  
THAME, OXON.

Conducted by Mr. J. MARSH, and qualified English and French Masters.

Parents seeking a School where the system of instruction for many years been successful, are invited to apply to the Principal of the above Establishment. Terms, Five Guineas per annum, no extras.

P.S.—Qualified Teacher for every Twelve Boys. Useful Library and Museum for Pupils. Instruction. Thirteen acres of private Cricket Ground of the highest respectability. The Pensioners of Mr. Marsh's Pupils for the World's Exhibition, finest in England. See "Illustrated News."





**CLASSICAL and COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.**

Conducted by Mr. T. H. CARRER, 19, NEW WALK, LEICESTER.  
References are kindly permitted by the Rev. J. P. Mursell, the Rev. T. Lomas, R. Harris, Esq., and C. B. Robinson, Esq., Leicester; E. Pentress, Esq., 4, Kensington-park-terrace, Bayswater, London; the Rev. F. Bosworth, M.A., Bristol; the Rev. Dr. Acworth, President of Horton College, Bradford, Yorkshire; and the Parents of the Pupils.

**THE MIDLAND SCHOOL, near**

COVENTRY.—An Effort to make a First-class Education what it should be. Four Resident Masters. French and German as on the Continent. Apply to Mr. Wyles for papers.

From J. D. MORELL, Esq., A.M.—"Mr. Wyles evidently possesses the true spirit of a teacher—enthusiasm in his profession—natural aptitude in the government and discipline of youth—a high ideal of the office of an educator, and a steady determination to use all practicable means for attaining it. I believe that it is very rarely the case that school instruction has been made so attractive in its process, and so varied in its results, as it is in his Institution."

**ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG**

GENTLEMEN, HEATHFIELD HOUSE, PARKSTONE, DORSETSHIRE (midway between Poole and the rising watering place of Bournemouth).

Rev. WALTER GILL.

This Establishment, in addition to ordinary claims on the attention of Parents and Guardians, is admirably suited to young persons of delicate constitution. Its marine locality is recommended by the highest medical authority as scarcely to be surpassed for salubrity in the south of England. The domestic arrangements are on the most liberal and select scale—while the education attempted to be imparted is of a first-class character. References to gentlemen, both lay and ministerial, of unexceptionable claim; also to Parents of Pupils. Prospectuses, with terms (which are moderate), on application.

**LADIES' SEMINARY.**

HIGH-STREET, BRILL, BUCKS.

ESTABLISHED, 1842.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT offers unusual advantages to Parents seeking a SOLID and USEFUL EDUCATION for their Daughters. The system pursued embraces the most approved methods of instruction, and is eminently calculated to prepare the Pupils for an efficient discharge of the domestic and social duties likely to devolve upon them in after life. To insure this, the USEFUL, rather than the merely ornamental, is carefully cultivated. The Pupils are treated with maternal kindness, and nothing is omitted that can contribute to their comfort and progress, securing as far as possible

**HOME, HEALTH, and HAPPINESS.**

TERMS, TWENTY GUINEAS PER ANNUM. This sum includes all those items which generally constitute extras, and add considerably to the amount of a school-bill. Provisions unlimited, and of the best quality. French, German, Music, and Drawing, when required, taught by well qualified masters. A Prospectus will be forwarded on application to MRS. CLARK, High-street, Brill.

**SYDENHAM—PERRY-HILL HOUSE**

SEMINARY.—Principal, Mrs. J. W. TODD.—This Establishment offers a complete English Education; the best instruction in Latin, German, Italian, and French, by native professors; and Drawing, Painting, Music, &c., by the first masters. The system of tuition pursued recognises the diversified native capabilities of the pupils, and is adapted to develop their individual energies, and give them confidence in exercising their own power of thought and inquiry, and, by forming their characters on the basis of intelligent religious principle, to fit them for their missions and responsibilities in life. The mansion and grounds are elevated and secluded, situate in the most lovely and healthy locality, and in a position to command all the educational advantages furnished by the PALACE of ART. Full particulars by post.

References:—H. Brown, Esq., M.P., Tewkesbury; Apsley Pallat, Esq., M.P., Staines; Mrs. Clara L. Balfour, Paddington; the Revs. Dr. Redford, Worcester; Dr. Andrews, Northampton; Thomas Thomas, Pontypool College; F. Trestrail, Secretary to the Baptist Mission; A. M. Stalker, Leeds; J. P. Mursell, Leicester; S. J. Davis, London; T. Winter, Bristol; J. J. Brown, Birmingham; C. J. Middleitch and S. Manning, Frome; J. Purser, Esq., Rathmines Castle, Dublin; J. Toome, Esq., Salisbury; Daniel Pratt, Esq., London; H. and W. Todd, Esqs., Dublin; J. C. Salisbury, Esq., City-road; Rev. J. J. Davis, Luton; Rev. Dr. Burns, Paddington.

**GROVE HOUSE ACADEMY, BRILL,**

BUCKS (near Oxford).—This well-known School is still maintaining its high character. In establishing it, the Proprietor endeavoured to supply a want long felt and expressed, i. e., a Respectable Academy, to which Parents can send their sons on reasonable terms, without numerous and expensive extras, and at the same time feel sure that they enjoy every comfort. The great success and continued increase of the School, prove that his exertions have been appreciated. The spacious premises taken twelve months since, are now quite full, and in consequence of the number of additional Pupils already promised, it has been determined to enlarge them very considerably. The Principal will therefore be happy to correspond with parents intending to place their sons at School after the Midsummer Vacation. TERMS, 18L PER ANNUM. The following are some of the advantages of this Establishment: Sound Teaching, Constant Oversight, Absence of Corporal Punishment, Parental Kindness, Unlimited Supply of the best Provisions, Spacious and lofty Rooms, and healthful locality. The Pupils are allowed to write home without being required to show their letters to the Teachers, thus securing the very great advantage of free and confidential intercourse with their Parents. References to Parents of Pupils in all parts of the kingdom; also, if required, in France and Germany. A Prospectus, with view of School Premises, will be forwarded on application to the Principal, Mr. W. C. Clark, Grove House, Brill, Bucks.

**SCOTTISH EQUITABLE LIFE**

ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established 1831.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the above SOCIETY was held in EDINBURGH on the 6th MAY. The report by the Directors stated that the number of policies issued during the year ending 1st March last, was 638, the sums assured thereby being 299,940L, and the annual premiums thereon 9,120L.

The result of the investigation for the triennial division of profits was then announced. The surplus ascertained to have arisen amounted to 183,839L, which wholly belongs to the members, but of which one-third (61,279L) must, by the laws of the Society, be set aside as a reserve for allocation at the next triennial division in 1859.

From the remaining two-thirds a Bonus was declared at the rate of 1½ per cent. per annum, on all policies on which six premiums had been paid, not only on the sums in the policies, but also on the former vested bonuses.

There was left, in addition to 61,279L of reserve above stated, a surplus of 12,672L, together 74,951L, to go to the next division.

THE INVESTED FUNDS of the Society amount to 2979,361

THE ANNUAL REVENUE to 169,400

THE EXISTING ASSURANCES to 4,764,949

Copies of the report may be obtained at the Society's head office, 26, St. Andrew-square, Edinburgh; at the London Office, 126, Bishopsgate-street Within, and at any of the agencies.

ROBERT CHRISTIE, Manager.

ARCHIBALD T. RITCHIE, London Agent.

**NORWICH UNION FIRE IN-**

SURANCE SOCIETY.

(Amount Insured, 64,000,000L.—Duty, 71,766L.)

NOTICE.—That a BONUS has been declared upon all Premiums paid between the 24th of June, 1851, and the 23rd of June, 1856, which may be received on application at the Society's Office, at the respective quarters at which the Policies are renewable. The BONUS will be equal to a reduction of Twenty-eight per Cent. on the current Premium to persons insured during the whole of the above period.

Insurers claiming returns upon lapsed or cancelled Policies, are requested to bring the Numbers of the Policies under which they claim.

6, Crescent, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, June, 1856.

**BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE**

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

32, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON.

ACCUMULATED FUND, 90,000L.

**DIRECTORS.**

JOHN GOVER, Esq., Chairman.  
ROBERT J. MILLAR, Esq., Vice-Chairman.  
Bennett, Charles, Esq. Gardiner, B. Webb, Esq.  
Hunnell, Peter, Esq. Groser, William, Esq.  
Burton, John Robert, Esq. Lewis, George Cyrus, Esq.  
Cartwright, Richard, Esq. Pratt, Daniel, Esq.  
Cuthbertson, Francis, Esq. Sanders, Joseph, Esq.

**AUDITORS.**

Burge, George William, Esq. | Porter, Joseph Long, Esq.

**BANKERS.**

LONDON and WESTMINSTER BANK, LOTHBURY.

SURGEON.—JOHN MANN, Esq.

SURVEYOR.—THOMAS TURNER, Esq.

SENIOR SURVIVORS.—Messrs. WATSON and SONS.

During the year 1855, 1,781 proposals were received for assuring 414,366L, and from these have been issued 1,492 policies, assuring 338,575L. 289 proposals were either declined or are under consideration.

The Annual Premiums from new business amount to 11,136L 11s. 3d., and the yearly income is 45,491L 11s. 10d.

The profits declared at the Annual Meeting in 1855 amounted to 20,000L; 2,000L have been added to the Reserve Fund, and the remaining 18,000L appropriated in cash bonus, reduction of premium, or reversionary bonus, being after the rate of 27½ per cent. cash bonus, and from 50 to 72 per cent. reversionary bonus, upon the premiums paid.

The following statement shows the progress of the Company from its commencement, in 1847:—

Period.	Policies.	Amount.
From 1847 to 1851 . . . . .	3,150 . . . . .	5563,303
1852, 3, and 4 . . . . .	3,257 . . . . .	679,351
1855 . . . . .	1,492 . . . . .	338,575
Total . . . . .	7,899 . . . . .	£1,571,229

JAMES INGERS, Secretary.

**PROVISION for ADVANCED AGE may**

be Secured on very moderate terms on application to the SCOTTISH PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.

PROVISION for ADVANCED AGE, either by a Deferred Annuity, or by a Capital Sum, to be received on ATTAINING A CERTAIN AGE, may be secured from the SCOTTISH PROVIDENT INSTITUTION on very moderate terms.

Example 1. An Annual Premium of 2L 4s. 5d. paid by a person of Thirty, will secure an Annuity of 25L on and after his Sixtieth year.

Example 2. A similar Annuity payable at Fifty-five, requires an Annual Premium of 5L 10s. 8d.

NOTE.—These Annuities may be made payable in any sums, and at all ages.

Example 3. By an Annual payment of 5L 11s., a person of Thirty may secure 200L payable to himself on his attaining Sixty.

Example 4. A similar amount, payable at Fifty, requires a premium of 5L 10s. 6d.

NOTE.—These sums are payable to the representatives of the member, should death intervene.

To PROFESSIONAL MEN, CLERGYMEN, and all whose income is dependent on the continuance of good health, the Directors of this Society recommend the above scheme. To those contemplating such a provision, or a Family Provision, every necessary information will be afforded.

THE SCOTTISH PROVIDENT INSTITUTION, which was established in 1837, and is incorporated by Special Act of Parliament, is the only office in which the advantages of Mutual Life Assurance can be secured by Moderate Premiums, and without personal liability. Since its formation, 9,250 Policies have been issued, assuring about Three-and-a-half Millions.

Annual Reports, Tables, and every information afforded free, on application to the Head Office in Edinburgh; or to the London Branch, 66, Gracechurch-street, corner of Fenchurch-street, City.

GEORGE GRANT, London Agent and Secretary.

**ANNUITIES.—Annuities, Immediate and**

Deferred, are granted by the Directors of the ACHILLES

INSURANCE COMPANY, to parties of every age, on equitable terms. The following are illustrations of the Rates:—

Amount of immediate Annuity granted for every 100L paid to the Company:—

Age.	£ s. d.
30 . . . . .	5 18 8
40 . . . . .	6 12 8
50 . . . . .	7 11 5
60 . . . . .	10 7 0

The general advantages offered by this Company will be seen on an investigation of its Rates of Premium. It offers to the Assured the security of a large subscribed capital, combined with all the advantages of a Mutual Assurance Office.—Eighty per cent. of the Profits being divided amongst the Policy-holders every five years.

The Rates of Premium, which have been calculated by the Consulting Actuary, are based upon the latest and most approved corrected Tables of Mortality, and will, therefore, be found lower than those adopted by other and earlier Institutions.

**DIRECTORS.**

EDWARD MIAL, Esq., M.P., Chairman.  
Col. Lothian S. Dickson. J. Bishop Culpeper, Esq.  
Adolphus Baker, Esq. Henry Francis Home, Esq.  
Thomas Houghton Burrell, Esq. James Toleman, Esq.

**MANCHESTER.****DIRECTORS.**

JAMES WATTS, Esq., Mayor of Manchester, Chairman.  
Ralph Shercock Ashton, Esq. Robert Rumney, Esq.  
J. P. William Jenkinson, Esq. John Wood, Esq. (Wood and Wright).  
William Martin, Esq. William Woodward, Esq.  
Thomas Roberts, Esq.

LOCAL SECRETARY:—JOHN KINGSLEY, Esq.

OFFICES:—11, DUCIE-PLACE (opposite the Exchange).

Forms of Proposal, Rates of Premium, and any other particulars can be obtained of the Agents of the Company, and at the Chief Office, 25, Cannon-street, London.

H. B. TAPLIN, Secretary.

**THE CAMBRIAN and UNIVERSAL LIFE**

and FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Capital, 100,000L. Established 1849.

OFFICE, 27, GRESHAM-STREET.

Agencies in the principal towns of England and Wales. This office offers the benefit of assurance in all its branches, and is highly eligible for every description of life assurance.

A new and most important feature entirely originating with this Company, viz., Marriage Dowries, Life Assurance, and Deferred Annuities, included in one policy.

Rates of premium moderate. All policies indisputable. Annuities granted. Family endowments.

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## Ecclesiastical Affairs.

### IRISH EDUCATION.

WE are very far indeed from making light of men's duty to their individual convictions in regard to religious affairs. Indeed, we do not know any state of mind which we look upon with greater pity than that which may be best described as indifference to spiritual truth. A clear, decided, and tenacious faith operating as the vital principle of a straightforward, uncompromising, and inflexible line of action, always commands our admiration, even where it fails to secure our concurrence. To hold definite opinions strongly for ourselves—to refuse to have them confounded with the differing opinions of other and, perhaps, much greater men—to wish that all around us could see as we see, and believe as we believe, and love as we love—and to labour earnestly, energetically, and untiringly, to stamp upon other minds an impress, and to communicate to other hearts an impulse, from our own—if it be fanaticism, it is a fanaticism of which we are not ashamed to plead guilty. And what we approve and cherish for ourselves, we wish to respect in others. We may differ *toto celo* from their views—we may be amused or astonished at their reasonings—we may think their sentiments narrow and mischievous, or their conclusions unwarrantable and absurd—but we will not quarrel with these men for attaching supreme importance to their own religious convictions, nor can we fairly resent any legitimate efforts they may put forth to reproduce them wherever they are able. Proselytism, the horror of politicians, is, in our judgment, an object at which all sincere men will aim, and which careless men will condemn—nor are we ever disposed to find fault with earnestness, however intense, to make converts, so long as the ruling motive is love, and the restraining power is wisdom. Bigotry is far more an error of method than an offence of the heart.

With these ample but spontaneous admissions of the worth, the rights, and the responsibilities of individual conviction, we are bound to associate certain qualifying considerations, which are in our eyes equally important. No man's allegiance to his own faith can justify him in forcing it upon another. We refer not now to persecution in the commonly understood meaning of that term. There are almost numberless milder, but scarcely less objectionable methods, of propagating religious opinion. Sometimes the process resorted to is a fraud—sometimes it is an impertinence or a rudeness—very often it is a covert insinuation against character—too often a gross appeal to prejudice. A slang phrase, a nick-name, a sanctimonious ejaculation, a sarcastic leer, an open threat—too many, in fact, to be counted, are the sticks which men will flourish over the heads of others by way of coercing them into a change of their views. But there is one other means to the use of which, as it appears to us, individual conviction can plead no right—namely, public sanction, public influence, and public money. No man can claim to make the State which should

be the impartial and equal representative and protector of all, an active party in giving effect to his exclusiveness, or even his individualism. Neither the truth of his views, nor the earnestness of his heart, nor even the success of his own efforts in the diffusion of his faith, ought to be accepted as a valid plea for making men do, in virtue of their relation and duty to the State, what they would not do in their private capacity, for the maintenance and extension of religious opinions.

These considerations, among others near akin to them, forbid us from giving even a tacit assent to any national system of education which professes to provide religious instruction for the young. Our objection to the maintenance by the State of a machinery for secular teaching rests upon civil and economic grounds—and, of course, it is an objection the force of which may be greatly diminished by exceptional circumstances, although, in no case, perhaps, could we regard it as fully overcome.

We confess, however, that the nearest approach we have yet seen to a legitimate claim upon the State for a national system of education is furnished by Ireland. It is not simply that the vast majority of the inhabitants of that country are miserably poor, although that unquestionably goes for something. Nor is it that, being poor, and, therefore, incapable of providing adequate educational means for their own children, they offer and have become an easy dominion for priestcraft. But the claim of Ireland to State aid is based upon the appalling fact that British power actually destroyed all the Roman Catholic schools it could find there, and refused to tolerate a Roman Catholic schoolmaster in the island for about a hundred and fifty years. Now when we remember that the Roman Catholics of Ireland are so preponderant in numbers, as, in three of the four provinces, to constitute substantially, as Sir James Graham said, "the population of Ireland," it may be powerfully pleaded in their behalf, and we admit we should find it difficult to meet the plan by our abstract principles, that what the State, in its mistaken policy, formerly destroyed, and what for a century and a half it prohibited from re-appearing, it is now bound in justice to restore, and, for some time to come at least, to uphold. Equity seems to demand for the Irish this compensation—and, therefore, whatever may be our objection to national education, among a people normally situated, we are hardly prepared to say that the British Parliament did an indefensible act when it established a system of education in Ireland; and much less, that after twenty-four years' trial that system ought to be abandoned. The case seems to us to differ as widely from ordinary cases, as Irish history, unfortunately, differs from the history of most other nations.

Conceding thus much, we are bound further to admit that "the religious difficulty"—quite as pressing in Ireland as elsewhere—has been obviated to as large an extent as we can conceive it to be practicable. The existing system is one which combines all sects as it regards secular instruction, and separates all sects, as it regards religious instruction. The secular instruction is provided mainly at the expense of the State—the religious, in what are called "vested schools," i. e., schools, the trust deeds of which are vested in the National Board—by the parents of the scholars; and in non-vested schools by the patrons. But in all cases, the religious teaching is a distinct function, carried on by the priest, the clergyman, or the missionary, as the case may be, at duly appointed times every day,—and into this separate department the authority of the State does not obtrude itself. Neither are the Holy Scriptures used as a class-book in the secular department, under the supervision of the State schoolmaster—but lessons selected from Scripture by the joint approbation of Episcopalian, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic commissioners. The result is, that to the secular department of the school maintained by the State, Protestants, where Roman Catholics constitute a majority, Roman Catholics, where Protestants constitute a

majority, may send their children in perfect confidence that their religious faith will not be officially assailed—while parents or patrons may make such provision as seems good to them for specific religious instruction at certain hours of the day. Such, in substance, is what is called "the national system."

To this system a considerable section of the Established clergy in Ireland, too much accustomed to *prescribe* and to *proscribe* in affairs of religion, took exception from the first. They insisted upon their duty to give effect to their individual convictions, and their right, at the same time, to share in the parliamentary grant for education. They would neither admit Government inspection, nor separate secular from spiritual instruction, nor concede liberty of choice to parents—but they would condescend to take public money. In a word, they sought to make their ecclesiastical authority paramount even in the secular department of their own schools, and, at the same time, to be relieved from their pecuniary burden by the State. Their convictions which would not suffer any separation of specific religious teaching from ordinary secular instruction, are worthy of all respect—but their desire to carry out these convictions by means of grants from the public treasury, was one, in our opinion, which called for strenuous resistance. It has, in fact, been resisted by Parliament up to a recent date; and hence the schools under the immediate patronage of these clergy have been obliged to rely upon voluntary support.

The "national system," however, having progressively succeeded, and having so far extended itself as to render its stability morally certain, the self-excluded section of the Protestant clergy have somewhat abated their pretensions. Mr. Walpole, who acted so efficiently as their mouthpiece on Tuesday se'nnight, demanded on their behalf, not that their schools should be free from Government inspection, nor that they should compel all their scholars to learn the Church Catechism, repeat the Church creeds, and observe the Church formularies, but merely that the Bible should be used as a class-book. The claim appears a moderate one, but the effect of conceding it would be to drive away all Catholic children from Protestant schools, to make the grant subservient to the support of the denominational in place of the national system, and ultimately to place all State-supported schools in Ireland under the domination of ecclesiastics. To this claim the House of Commons, in an unguarded moment, yielded its assent, and, thereby, inflicted what might have been a mortal blow on the national system of education in Ireland,—a system based on the principle of the non-interference of the State with the religious convictions of any party.

The division which practically negated this principle did not express the real sentiments of the House. On Monday night, consequently, the question was put upon another issue. Mr. Walpole had moved and carried an address to the Crown praying for such a modification of the national system in Ireland, as would admit to a participation of the grant those schools which still insisted upon using the Bible as a class-book. On Monday, Mr. Fortescue moved a resolution to the effect that in the administration of the national system, or in any modification of its rules, "there should be maintained a strict and undeviating adherence to its fundamental principles, securing parental authority and the rights of conscience to pupils of all denominations, by excluding all compulsory religious teaching." This resolution, strangely enough, Mr. Walpole accepted as the true interpretation of his address to the Crown, and it was therefore adopted by an immense majority of the House. So the matter stands at the present moment—a practical illustration of the inextricable perplexities in which the Legislature is sure to become involved whenever, even as a matter of justice and equity, it undertakes functions which it is not naturally qualified to discharge. Whether the Executive will act upon the address or the resolution remains to be seen—



but it strikes us that it cannot possibly act upon both.

#### THE DIVISION OF THE OATH OF ABJURATION BILL.

In the House of Lords, on Monday night, the second reading of Mr. Milner Gibson's Oath of Abjuration Bill was thrown out by 110 to 78 votes—44 proxies being received against, and 31 for, the measure. In the majority present were the Archbishop of Canterbury, and five Bishops—viz., Bangor, Oxford, Rochester, Salisbury, and Winchester. Earl Derby, it appears, was present and voted, though he did not speak. In the majority we regret to see the name of the Earl of Shaftesbury. The proxies against the bill include the Bishops of Cashel, Chichester, Ely, Exeter, London, Lincoln, Peterborough, and Ripon. The Bishops in favour of the Jews were Bath and Wells, Hereford, St. Davids and Worcester. The Bishops of Chester and Derry were among the proxies, as were also Lords Brougham, Ellesmere, Fitzwilliam, Grey, Radnor, Truro, and the Duke of Sutherland. There were no less than seventy pairs on the occasion, among which we find Earl Granville, the Duke of Bedford, Lord Holland, Earl Durham, the Bishop of Durham, the Bishop of Manchester, Earl Clarendon, the Bishop of Norwich, Lord Broughton, Earl Carlisle, Lord Panmure, Lord Kinnaird, the Earl of Aberdeen, Earl Cottenham and the Duke of Norfolk, in favour of the Jewish rights. The Archbishop of Armagh and the Bishops of St. Asaph, Llandaff, and Lichfield appear among the Opposition pairs. One remarkable feature of the debate was the apathy of Government on the subject, if we may judge anything from the absence of nearly all the leading supporters of Ministers. It appears, also, that but for an accident the majority against the Bill would have been considerably increased. In consequence of the division taking place at an unexpectedly early hour, the following Peers were shut out: Duke of Montrose and Manchester, Marquis of Camden, Earl of Cardigan, Lord Wynford, holding the proxies of—Duke of Marlborough, Earls of Crawford, Erne, Seaford, Leven and Melville, and Howe, Lords Rodney and Willoughby de Broke. Their votes would have been given in opposition to the bill, and have thus swelled the majority to eighty-seven. On the whole, seventeen members of the Episcopal Bench, including pairs, were unfavourable to the motion, while but nine supported it.

#### UNIVERSITY TESTS DOOMED.

(From the Times.)

But the most important advance in the Cambridge Bill upon the Oxford is one which it gained on Friday night in opposition to Ministers. It is a fundamental principle in the Oxford Bill, and it is a fundamental principle in the Cambridge Bill as introduced by Government, that Dissenters should be entirely excluded from the academical governing body. The Cambridge Bill, as introduced by Government, while it gave a more liberal shape to this exclusion than the Oxford Bill, allowing, as has been just said, the excluded class to take the higher degrees, maintained the principle of exclusion completely. But Mr. Heywood's amendment, which was carried against Government by a majority of 84 to 60 admits Dissenters into the governing body of the University. It is true, it only admits them for one particular purpose—viz., to vote at the election of University members. Still the principle of exclusion is now abandoned, and the admission of Dissenters into full University communion and a complete place in the governing body is evidently now only a matter of time. Nothing, indeed, can show the sense of the country more strongly on this subject than these majorities gained against Government. Even two years ago, in the case of the Oxford Bill, Ministers were within an ace of a minority on this subject, and this vote it was which, more than any other, opened the eyes of the Universities to the reality of their position. It was not the abolition of the matriculation test, the abolition of the test on the B.A. degree, the creation of a parliamentary commission, it was not any change or any abolition which was gained which at that time principally alarmed the sagacious University Anti-Reformer; it was something which was not gained which alarmed him most of all—it was the majority of only fourteen against the abolition of the test for the M.A. degree, and with it the admission of the Dissenter into the governing body of the University. It was, indeed, an overpowering evidence of the disaffection of the public at large that the whole force of a Ministry could only secure a majority of fourteen on a question so intimately affecting the position of the Church of England in the Universities as this.

It ought to be now pretty evident to the Universities that the reign of tests is approaching an end. Whether tests are right or wrong, it is plain, as a matter of fact, that public opinion is becoming more and more opposed to them; and it will be, therefore, only proper wisdom in the Established Church to look out for some other means for sustaining her position and maintaining her hold upon the Universities. . . . A continual stream takes up Church of England youth to and from the Universities. The Dissenters will have

new roads to make, new channels to cut, before they can make any substantial use of the Universities. They are shackled, moreover, with existing educational institutions which have grown up under, and as a remedy for, their exclusion from the Universities, but which, having once grown up, become antagonists to any new and rival line of education, such as would be involved in a use of the Universities by Dissenters. Any one who has had experience in this department knows the extreme difficulty there is in effecting any change in educational custom and routine, especially in our middle classes. There is no question on which people are more sensitive, suspicious, and nervous. They like going on in their old ways, and Dissenters are just as much slaves of tradition as any other people. They are indeed full of pious horror of the Universities. Legends of wild excess, furious rioting, furious drinking, furious riding, furious everything, live in their imaginations like the pictures of a Hall of Odin or of a Redgauntlet Castle. A few wealthy men among them may send their sons there as an introduction to society, but the mass are not ready or disposed to avail themselves of the opening now given to them, and the Church will, in all probability, be enabled by her natural position and resources to retain, at any rate for a good long time to come, her ascendancy in the Universities.

#### MR. GLADSTONE, M.P., ON PRACTICAL VOLUNTARIISM.

The 155th anniversary meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts was held on Wednesday, at Willis's Rooms; his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair.

Mr. GLADSTONE proposed the first resolution, to the effect that "The growth and organisation of the colonial Church, and the efforts which it is making for the support of its own clergy and institutions, were an encouragement to the society to persevere in its own special work of following British emigrants and settlers with the ministrations and ordinances of religion." The society claimed the support of the English nation on the ground of the peculiar association between its work and the destinies of England. No other nation appeared to be possessed of the expansive power which belonged to England and the United States. It appeared to be her special wish to send her children into the desert places of the world to clear the way for civilisation, while the aim of the society was to supply those children with the ministrations of religion. They had every encouragement to proceed in their work. The society had already existed for a century and a half, and, instead of showing any sign of decay, it had of late years displayed a vigour which the youngest society might envy.

About twenty years ago the society was mainly, though not exclusively, stipendiary upon the bounty of the State, the administrator of the funds which the House of Commons supplied from year to year for the sustentation of the clergy in the North American colonies; the voluntary contributions of private Christians not amounting to more than 6,000*l.* or 7,000*l.* But at that time Parliament, on the recommendation of the Government of the day, somewhat suddenly resolved to withdraw the grant of 16,000*l.* voted on behalf of the North American clergy—a measure which bore at the moment a most distressing aspect, yet one which the society had no just reason to regret. Nothing was now received from the State, but the voluntary contributions had been increased from 6,000*l.* or 7,000*l.* to 60,000*l.* or 70,000*l.*, and he did not anticipate the society would stop there. The wealth and resources of the country were not exhausted; the springs of Christian piety were in themselves essentially inexhaustible, and the society had nothing to do but to make its wants known, in order to raise a corresponding sense of duty on the part of the people. (Hear, hear.) They were encouraged to persevere by the growth, organisation, and efforts of the colonial Church itself. Twenty or thirty years ago there were but few bishops, and those entirely dependent upon the aid of the State, in our colonies. The clergy, including many excellent and devoted men, were placed under circumstances so disadvantageous that it was impossible for them to make full proof of their ministry; and in general there was little of an expansive or progressive character manifested in the colonial branch of the Church of England. What was the state of things now? A real episcopate extended throughout almost the whole of the colonies, and was fed and supported from the same voluntary resources which had so largely increased the funds of their own society—an episcopate which, in its character and apostolic qualifications, was calculated to increase the renown of the Church of England in every part of the globe. (Hear, hear.) Ever since the Reformation it had been made a matter of reproach against the Church of England that under the shade of State protection she could live, but, if thrown upon her own resources, the native poverty of the institution would not fail to exhibit itself. That question had been fairly tried in the colonies, and the result was, that in every quarter we saw not only the complete development of the Church in its organisation and ministry, but a steady and progressive movement on the part of the Church towards giving a fixity and efficacy to its own laws and system. (Hear, hear.) Much had been done in New Zealand, while in Melbourne, which ten years ago was not a colony at all, though now its revenue exceeded that of many not inconsiderable States of Europe, a recent act secured by law to the Church the free exercise of its energies in the management of its own concerns. (Hear, hear.) The Canadian Parliament had recently lifted its voice on behalf of the necessity of giving free development to the energies of the Church. Everywhere great progress had been made, and, when they recollected how seldom in this world the result equalled the expectation, they had reason to rejoice that during the last twenty years the great object of their society had prospered beyond the most sanguine anticipation. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. J. H. CAMERON, a member of the Canadian Legislature, seconded the resolution. The resolution was carried unanimously. The Bishop of

COLOMBO proposed the second resolution: "That the wise liberality which has of late been evinced by the East India Company in grants for the education of their native subjects, and by the Imperial Government in establishing schools and institutions for the purpose of civilising the wild tribes of South Africa, calls for corresponding efforts on the part of the society to diffuse among them the saving truths of the Gospel." The Bishop of EDINBURGH seconded the resolution, and was glad to have the opportunity of declaring how heartily the Church to which he belonged sympathised with the object of the society. The resolution was passed unanimously. Archdeacon GRANT proposed the third resolution to the effect that "the new fields for missionary exertion, which have of late been providentially opened, afford a favourable opportunity of extending the kingdom of Christ among nations to whom his name was unknown." He adverted to the wide field which the providence of the Almighty had opened to the labours of the society in China and Borneo. The Rev. ALFRED STMONDS, of Madras, seconded the resolution. The Bishop of LICHFIELD proposed, and Mr. DICKENSON seconded, a vote of thanks to the most reverend chairman, which was carried by acclamation.

#### THE CHURCH-RATE WARFARE.

ST. CLEMENT DANES.—At a meeting of the vestry and ratepayers of St. Clement Danes, Strand, on Thursday evening, the Rector in the chair, it was resolved, by way of amendment, upon a proposal to levy a Church-rate of 2*d.* in the pound, that no Church-rate should be made. A poll was then demanded, which was taken on Monday. The result was: against the rate, 230; in its favour, 422.

THAMES-STREET.—On the question of a Church-rate of 8*d.* in the pound, to be levied on the parishioners of All Hallows Barking, Thames-street, an amendment was carried postponing the rate for two months, to give the churchwardens time to raise the required amount by public subscription.

CAMBERWELL.—Camberwell parish is now the scene of a Church-rate contest. At a meeting of the ratepayers, held on Thursday, in the National School-room, New Church-road, the Rev. Samuel Smith, incumbent of the parish, in the chair, a motion for a rate of 2*d.* in the pound was met by an amendment by Mr. Fowler, seconded by Mr. Box, "That in consequence of the decision of the House of Commons on the subject of Church-rates, it is inexpedient to make a rate." The motion for the rate having been carried by a small majority, a poll was demanded by the voluntary party.

ST. MARY'S, SHREWSBURY.—This question has just been decided in this large and important parish, rated at 126,000*l.*, by a majority of 293 in favour of a Church-rate of 4*d.* in the pound.

ST. PETROCK, DEVONSHIRE.—At a vestry meeting, last Thursday, an amendment to a rate of fourpence halfpenny was moved to the effect that the meeting be adjourned for twelve months, and was carried by 14 to 12. A poll was taken, when the result was: For the amendment, 20 ratepayers; against, 20; which under the Vestry Act, amounted to 41 for, and 49 against the amendment. At the conclusion of the poll (says the *Western Times*), Mr. Trehan said they were exactly in the same position then as when they commenced, inasmuch as the original motion for the rate had not been put to the meeting; and the poll, therefore, had taken place upon the amendment.

CONTEST AT ROYSTON.—A poll for a Church-rate in this town has just terminated as follows: For the rate, 93; against, 201; majority against, 108. An attempt to make a Church-rate about twenty years ago was similarly defeated.

CHURCH-RATE SEIZURES AT MORTLAKE.—While Parliament delays the settlement of the question of Church-rates, the battle rages in the parishes. The suburban village of Mortlake has been for some time in a state of commotion, through the advent of a churchwarden, valiant for what he believes to be the rights of the Church. A rate was made in November last, amidst much opposition, and many of the opponents believing that the rate was on many accounts decidedly illegal, refused payment. Summonses were issued, and the objectors appeared before the magistrates. Some excused themselves on the ground of its illegality; some from conscientious motives, and others from poverty and the pressure of the times. These objections were, of course, overruled, and the parties had orders to pay. One Dissenter, however, intimated his determination to dispute the rate in the Ecclesiastical Court on the ground of its illegality, and the summons against him was in consequence dismissed. The Church, however, must have its victims, and rumours of distress warrants were rife against those who disliked the expense and anxiety of an ecclesiastical suit. Amongst those who withstood on principle was the mild, the unoffending, the venerable Dr. Henderson, so universally respected by the religious public. He was amongst the first to be threatened with distraint. Delays ensued. At length the broker, with horse and cart and men, appeared in the village and reconnoitred the dwellings of the threatened parties, but, scared by a sudden quail of conscience, or dread of consequences, or the horse and cart scenting the illegality of the rate, they together turned back, leaving the protestors scatheless. The churchwardens, however, have now sought and found an instrument fitted to their purpose; sudden seizures have just been made of table, Bibles, and plate, from the residence of the Rev. Dr. Henderson and his sister, and contempt is brought upon the National Establishment by a measure utterly repugnant to the genius of the Gospel, and displeasing in the eyes of Him who says, "I hate robbery for a burnt offering."

ST. NICHOLAS, WORCESTER.—Six months ago, we had to narrate that this parish, the wealthiest and most Conservative in the cathedral city of Worcester,



had adopted the voluntary principle. The churchwardens, however, having experienced much difficulty in making the voluntary collection, and not having sufficient money in hand to meet all demands upon them, convened another vestry meeting last Friday, for the purpose of inducing the parishioners to make a rate. The vestibule of the church was crowded with manufacturers, respectable tradesmen, and professional gentlemen. The churchwardens first of all presented an account of the manner in which the amount they had collected by voluntary contribution—upwards of 123*l.*—had been spent, and then laid before the meeting an estimate for the current year, showing that they needed some 156*l.* more. The greater number of items in this estimate were objected to by the friends of the voluntary principle, and were admitted by the vestry clerk to be illegal, but the churchwardens did not offer to amend the estimate, and proposed a rate of fourpence in the pound. Mr. Southall proposed as an amendment that the voluntary principle, which he contended had not been properly tried, should again be resorted to. This, he said, he did as a Churchman and a truer friend of the Church than those who sought to uphold it by compulsory aid from Dissenters. He was ashamed to have it said that in the richest parish of Worcester the Churchmen could not find funds for carrying on their own worship. Mr. M. Abell, also a Churchman, seconded the amendment, which was supported by E. Evans, Esq., and Mr. T. R. Hill. Mr. Hill told the supporters of the rate, that they could not now shelter themselves under the plea that Church-rates were the law of our land. It would be they who, by their votes, would impose the rate, and therefore every one who held up his hand against Mr. Southall's amendment would thereby say, "I wish the churchwardens to drag the most respectable and well conducted of my fellow citizens before the magistrates and to distract their goods. I wish to oppress and persecute my neighbour and I will put my hand in his pocket to pay my debts." The amendment on being put to the vote was carried by 36 to 23. The Churchwardens demanded a poll, but several of the most influential Churchmen of the parish rising one after another to beg that the peace of the parish might not be disturbed, they at last very reluctantly consented to try a voluntary subscription once more and a committee was appointed to assist them. In the course of these discussions the fact was elicited that a sum of more than 300*l.* had, many years ago, been diverted from the Parish Benefaction Fund and appropriated to the enlargement of the church. To replace this, several of the wealthier parishioners, including Dissenters, expressed themselves willing to contribute, and before the meeting separated 100*l.* had been subscribed—thus strikingly illustrating the virtue of the voluntary principle to those who had just been strenuously decrying it.

**SHEPRETH, CAMBS.**—In this quiet little village, the vicar and his friends having recently refused pecuniary aid liberally offered for the repairs of the church, demanded a rate. Accordingly, a rate was proposed on June 12, on which an amendment was moved "that this meeting be adjourned for twelve months." A poll was taken the same day, of which the result was—for the rate, 8 persons, 28 votes; for the amendment 48 persons, 50 votes.

**COPPENHALL, NEAR CREWE.**—On Thursday last, a meeting of ratepayers was held in the vestry of Coppenhall parish church, to take into consideration the desirability of providing for the proper ventilation of the church, and of obtaining increased accommodation for the congregation. The chair was taken by the Rev. J. B. Wheeler, the rector. A large number of ratepayers assembled at the summons of the towncrier. After considerable discussion, it was resolved that a fixed sum be expended in ventilating the church. It was then proposed that the gallery be enlarged as contemplated by the rector, who agreed to provide additional seats in the chancel at his own expense, provided the motion was carried; but it was lost by a majority of two to one. It was then proposed by Mr. John Eaton, and seconded by Mr. Peter Clarke, "That the sum necessary for the enlargement of the gallery be provided by voluntary contributions." The motion was carried unanimously, and it is hoped will prove the prelude to a voluntary Church-rate.

**ROCHESTER.**—On Thursday last, vestry meetings were called in the two parishes of St. Margaret and St. Nicholas, for the purpose of levying a rate. In the former, the proposition was negatived by so great a number that no poll was demanded on the part of those favourable to the rate. In St. Nicholas, also, the rate was opposed by a large majority at the vestry, and a poll having been demanded, the result confirmed the previous decision, there being for the rate, 79; against it, 129. At this meeting, the Rev. J. Graham, Episcopalian, spoke previous to the amendment being put. He said he himself could bear witness to what the voluntary principle had effected even in that parish in providing for the education of the young and for other benevolent and charitable objects; but he at the same time considered that we ought not to resort to the voluntary principle in the present case, the Church of England being legally the Church of the country, ought to be supported as such by all parties.—Rev. J. Edwards (Independent) regretted that Mr. Graham had not more faith in the voluntary principle; he could only say, for his part, that he had great confidence in it, and would always trust to it. Mr. Graham had quoted what had been done on the voluntary principle even in this parish, and he (Mr. Edwards) would also state what had been done by the same means by the members of the Independent Chapel in this neighbourhood. During the past twelve months, no less a sum than 1,200*l.* had been raised by the members and their immediate friends, together with an additional large sum for a magnifi-

cent organ and other things. Now, he would ask, are we to be told that the persons attending this place of worship are so indifferent to their own spiritual concerns, or so little attached to the interests of their own church, as not to be able to provide the necessary funds? He trusted that they were not required to believe such a statement, for it would be an admission calculated to damage the interests of the Church, and be a libel upon the characters of all those who assemble within its walls. The persons attending this place of worship are quite as well able to meet the necessary expenses occurring as those who attend the Dissenting churches; and he, therefore, trusted that they would try and do their duty, and adopt the voluntary principle. As for Mr. Graham's statement that the Church of England was the Church of the country, he (Mr. Edwards) would admit that it might be so legally, but certainly not numerically; for the Religious Worship Census, prepared in 1851 by Horace Mann, disclosed the startling truth that there were as many persons attending Dissenting places of worship as there were those of the Establishment; and, no doubt, if a census were to be taken now, after the lapse of five years, it would be found that the number of Dissenters so attending would be found to preponderate over those of the Establishment. The meeting was further addressed by Messrs. Foord, Haymen, Galer (Independent), Ballard, and Edmeades (Wesleyan). Thus this obnoxious impost has, in one day, been swept away in two parishes, in which, during the memory of the oldest inhabitant, a rate has annually been made.

**THE CRIME OF READING THE SCRIPTURES.**—Writing to the *Examiner* the venerable Walter Savage Landor says: "Sir, I care little for 'modes of faith,' pretty sure that, by one or other, men will for ever be befuddled. Persecution is now so universal on the Continent, that even the wealthy are unable to relieve one in a hundred of those who suffer under it; at least they think they are. I, who am not among the wealthy, have done a little for the Madiai, whose case is now renewed in the person of Joseph Jacquet. Many, I hope, have preceded, and more will follow me in the gift of twenty shillings to him, now imprisoned by those unchristian and inhuman bigots whose sentences and names you have recorded."

**THE BURIAL BOARD AT BLANDFORD, in Dorset,** have just resolved that no communion-table shall be placed in the Cemetery Episcopal Chapel.

**FREE CHURCH.**—The *Edinburgh Witness* tells, that the war which has been so long raging on the Sustentation Fund has now ceased. The peace, we hope, will be satisfactory. To celebrate the general pacification, a large gathering was held on the 17th, in Edinburgh, to organise efforts to raise the income of the ministry to 150*l.* per annum. All the chiefs of the opposing parties took part in the proceedings, under the presidency of the chief magistrates of the city. Among those present were Lord Ardmillan, Sir James Forrest, the Rev. Sir H. Moncreiff, Professor Miller, the Revs. Drs. McCrie, Candlish, Hanna, Buchanan, Henderson (Glasgow), Macfarlane (Dunfermline); and the Rev. Messrs. Blaikie, &c. Dr. Candlish, in the course of his speech, said: They now saw their way to the wiping away of the debts from their ecclesiastical fabrics, and he would like to see in the same year that this was being done the minimum stipend of their ministers raised to 150*l.* The last resolution was as follows: "That the meeting resolve to aid the committee by every means in their efforts to increase the income of the fund one-fourth during the next year."

**THE PROTESTANT OPEN-AIR DEMONSTRATION** in Finnebrogue demesne, near Downpatrick, passed off without any interruption of the public peace. The meeting was held on Tuesday last, and presided over by Waring Maxwell, J.P., L.L.D.; but, although it was intended to be a general master of the Orangemen of Down, and the weather was very favourable, the attendance does not appear to have been all that was anticipated. According to the accounts in the friendly organs the numbers did not exceed 2,000 during the day, and the Roman Catholic journals represent them as less than half that amount. Numbers of persons proceeded to the meeting in processional order, and, according to the statement of the *Ulsterman*, several carried firearms and other weapons. A good deal of disappointment was felt at the non-attendance of the Rev. Dr. Drew, who was kept away by illness, and the principal speakers were Mr. W. Johnston; Mr. W. Kew; Mr. J. Gwynne; Mr. Boothe Mason, of Ashton-under-Lyne; Mr. W. Beers; and the Rev. Dr. Tresham D. Gregg.

**THE SUNDAY BAND EXPERIMENT** was, says the *Gateshead Observer*, tried on Sunday in Newcastle. A band played in the evening on the Town Moor, and from 15,000 to 20,000 persons were present. The music may not have been perfect, but the conduct of the assemblage was, we understand, without reproach. The Bishopwearmouth Brass Band played in the People's Park, Building Hill, on Sunday week. Before the following Sunday the authorities prohibited a repetition of the performance, on the ground that the amusement of one section should not be the annoyance of another; so on Sunday last the musicians went further afield.—The Manchester Parks Committee have been waited upon by deputations from both parties. After the matter had been discussed in committee, a resolution was passed to the effect, "That the deputations be informed that this committee will not sanction the introduction of bands for musical performances in the parks of this city on Sunday." On Thursday afternoon, a similar application was made to the Salford Peel Park committee, who also refused to allow the playing of Sunday bands. In Salford, the majority against their admission was eight to one; in Manchester, five to four.

## Religious Intelligence.

**BETHESDA, CARMARVONSHIRE.**—On the 15th instant, the Rev. D. Jones, B.A., of the London University, and late of the Brecon Independent College, was ordained to the pastoral office over the Independent Church at Bethesda, Carmarvonshire. On the previous evening, a preparatory service was held, when, after prayer by Mr. W. Griffith, B.A. of the Brecon College, sermons were preached by the Rev. J. Jones, of Maesteg, and the Rev. R. Thomas, of Bangor. On Sunday morning, the Rev. W. Ambros, of Portmadock, commenced the service by reading and prayer; the Rev. J. D. Williams, of Cardiff, delivered an introductory discourse on the Scriptural Constitution of a Christian Church. The usual questions were then asked by the Rev. J. Jones, of Maesteg, and the Rev. D. Griffith, of Bethel, proceeded to offer up the designation prayer. The charge was then delivered to the newly-ordained pastor by the Rev. E. Davies, M.A., Tutor of the Brecon College, and the service was concluded by the Rev. E. Davies, M.A. In the afternoon, the service was commenced by the Rev. D. Griffith, of Bethel; the Rev. W. Ambros, of Portmadock, delivered the charge to the Church; and the Rev. D. Griffith, of Bethel, preached. In the evening the sermons were delivered by the Rev. J. Jones, of Maesteg, and the Rev. J. D. Williams, of Cardiff. The attendance throughout was numerous, and the services most instructive and animating.

**BEXLEY HEATH.**—The Rev. J. Barlett has resigned his pastoral connexion with the Congregational Church in this place, and closes his labours with the present month.

**BRENTWOOD INDEPENDENT CHAPEL.**—The Rev. William Durling, of Cheshunt College, has accepted the unanimous invitation of the Church and congregation belonging to this chapel to become their pastor. Mr. Durling intends commencing his ministerial duties on Sunday next. The chapel has been supplied with various ministers since the removal of the Rev. J. S. Hall.

**CHURCH EXTENSION IN LONDON.**—On Monday, the annual general meeting of the London Diocesan Church Building Society was held at Willis's Rooms, the Archbishop of Canterbury presiding. His Grace, in opening the proceedings, dwelt upon the successful exertions of the bishop of the diocese to erect churches in Bethnal-green and other parts of the metropolis. He expressed a hope that his lordship's good example would incite others who had the means to exert themselves in the same good work. The report was adopted, and the meeting was addressed by the Bishop of St. Asaph, the Earl Powis, Lord R. Grosvenor, M.P., the Rev. Thomas Dale, the Rev. R. Burgess, and other gentlemen in support of resolutions setting forth the claims of the society, and urging the necessity of new churches in the densely-populated districts of the metropolis.

**FARNHAM, SURREY, INDEPENDENT CHAPEL.**—This place of worship was re-opened on Sabbath, June 22, when the Rev. Joseph Ketley, of Demerara, now on a visit to England for the benefit of his health, preached an appropriate and instructive sermon in the morning, from Acts vii. 43 and 45. In the evening, the Rev. Joseph Ketley, jun., commenced his labours as minister of the place. Deep interest on the occasion was evinced by large and respectable audiences, both morning and evening.

**HOOK NORTON, OXON.**—The re-opening services in connexion with the Baptist Chapel in this village, took place on Tuesday, June 17, when two impressive sermons were delivered by the Rev. T. A. Wheeler, of Norwich. In the afternoon, a public meeting was held; the following ministers took part in the services: Rev. Messrs. Henderson, of Banbury; Morris, of Chipping Norton; Philpin, of Alcester; Parker (Independent), of Deddington; Young (Independent), of Morton-in-Marsh; Cherry, of Milton; Brooks, of Bourton-on-the-Water; Robson, of Shipston-on-Stour; Harding (Primitive Methodist), of Charlbury; and W. Maisey, minister of the place. A public tea was provided in the open air, of which from 300 to 400 persons partook. The chapel which has been re-pewed, enlarged, and beautified, was filled to excess, and the collections were liberal, and all seemed to enjoy the day.

**KING'S CLIFFE, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.**—On Wednesday, the 11th June, the Rev. Robert Pirie, late of the Edinburgh City Mission, was ordained pastor of the Congregational Churches at King's Cliffe and Naddington. The Rev. A. Newth, of Oundle, delivered the introductory discourse; the Rev. J. Green, of Uppingham, asked the usual questions; the ordinary prayer was offered by the Rev. B. O. Bendall, of Stamford; and the charge delivered by the Rev. J. W. Massie, D.D., L.L.D., of London; the Revs. Alexander Murray, of Peterborough, and Thomas Gammidge, of Ketter, took part in the services. Afterwards there was a social tea-meeting in the school-room, which was well attended; and in the evening, the Rev. H. Toller, of Market Harborough, preached a sermon to a respectable congregation. The whole of the services were highly interesting.

**MITCHAM, SURREY.**—The Rev. Thomas Kennerley has been compelled, from repeated and painful attacks of determination of blood to the head, to relinquish the charge of the Church and congregation assembling at Zion Chapel, Mitcham. His resignation has been received with great reluctance and very deep regret by an affectionate and united people, among whom he has successfully laboured, with great diligence and fidelity, for a period of nearly eighteen years.—*From a Correspondent.*

**SOUTH PETHERTON, SOMERSET.**—The services in connexion with the ordination of the Rev. Vincent Perronet Sells over the Church and congregation assembling in Round Well-street Independent Chapel, were held as follows: On Sunday, June 8, intro-



ductory sermons were preached by the Rev. R. Alliot, LL.D., of the Western College, Plymouth; and on the following Tuesday, after the reading of the Scriptures and prayer, the Rev. R. S. Short, of Wivelescombe, asked the questions; the Rev. J. W. Sampson, of Yeovil, offered the ordination prayer; and Dr. Alliot gave the charge to the minister. In the evening, the Rev. Henry Quick, of Bristol, preached the sermon to the people. The Revs. J. S. Spittisbury, of Uffculm; G. Lock, of Knowle; E. Stallybrass (late missionary in Russia); J. C. Dover, of Wincanton; G. Taylor, of Lambrook; W. Bretton, of South Petherton; W. Denham, of Chard; and J. Ross, of Broadway, took part in the services. The reverend gentleman, we understand, was presented with a handsome silk gown from the ladies of the Church and congregation, and with Mr. Pye Smith's "Testimony to the Messiah," &c., by the children of the Sabbath-school. A public dinner and tea were provided in an orchard kindly lent for the occasion. The weather was auspicious, the attendance excellent, and the day one long to be remembered.

**SUNDAY-SCHOOL FETE.**—On Tuesday last, Mr. J. H. Graham, of Woolwich, gave his annual entertainment to the large Sunday-schools connected with Salem Chapel, under the pastoral care of the Rev. Dr. Carlile. An abundant supply of tea and plum-cake was furnished to about 600 children and forty teachers, in the beautiful grounds of Sir Thomas Maryon Wilson, Bart., at Charlton. The day was fine, and the whole scene was one of more than ordinary interest. The generous host had provided for the gratification of his guests an exhibition of his fine collection of flowers (said to be the finest in the country), a tent eighty feet long having been erected for the purpose. There was also, in commemoration of peace, a stately rustic tower erected in the grounds, which, illuminated in the evening with 1,200 lamps, had a most imposing appearance. The grounds were opened at two o'clock; and tickets of admission to the extent of 8,000 had been issued; the tickets admitted the bearers and their friends, and it is computed that not less than 15,000 persons (more than a third of the entire population) visited the grounds during the course of the evening. The enjoyment of the children was great, and, at a late hour, they returned in safety with their band and banners. The singing of the National Anthem before the illuminated tower had a fine effect. Several ladies and gentlemen from London attended this commemoration.

**THE HOME AND SCHOOL FOR THE SONS OF MISSIONARIES.**—The annual meeting of this society was held at the school-house, Mornington-crescent, Hampstead-road, on Monday, the 16th inst. The chair was taken by the treasurer, T. Spalding, Esq., who stated that at the request of the committee an examination of the pupils had been conducted by the Revs. S. Newth, M.A., J. H. Godwin, and R. H. Martin, B.A. He then read the reports of these examinations, which were of a highly satisfactory nature, and reflected great credit on the managers of the school. The prizes, which consisted of books appropriately selected, were then presented to the successful candidates by the Rev. J. C. Harrison, who congratulated the committee and supporters of the school upon its present efficient condition. After this the Rev. A. Reed, B.A., of Hendon, M. A. Garvey, Esq., LL.D., James Carter, Esq., and John Merrington, Esq., addressed the pupils, and the proceedings were terminated by singing and prayer. This institution has now been established upwards of four years, during which time about seventy children have been admitted to its benefit, forty-six of whom are now under the care of the committee, and receive a thoroughly liberal education, together with that domestic comfort and care which the peculiar circumstances of their position render imperative. We regret to learn that an institution which deserves so well of the Christian Church, should be in want of funds; the annual income falls short of the expenditure, and additional subscriptions are needed to enable the committee to carry out their plans.

**WAREHOUSE CHAPEL.**—The Rev. Thomas Binney preached on Sunday evening week, the last of a series of sermons on the Life and History of Joseph, a series which have occupied him on that service, with two or three exceptions, since the commencement of the year; and, at the conclusion, he made a most effective appeal chiefly to the young men in his congregation in favour of the Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools, an institution belonging to a class largely represented in his congregation. The appeal on behalf of the schools was most liberally responded to.

**WINCHMORE-HILL, MIDDLESEX.**—A tea and public meeting was held as above, on Monday, the 26th of May. The gathering was commemorative of the recently secured freedom of the chapel. After nearly two years' effort the 500*l.* mortgage has been paid off; the building and ground are now the freehold property of the Church. The London Congregational Chapel Building Society made a grant of 50*l.* A large company sat down to tea; and at the public meeting afterwards the chapel was filled. The chair was taken by Eusebius Smith, Esq. Amongst the ministers present were, the Revs. E. Cornwall, J. De Kewer Williams, Dr. Hewlett, J. Stribling, and S. J. Smith, B.A. The absence, through illness, of the Rev. C. Gilbert, whose name had been announced, was regretted by all; Mr. Gilbert having taken a deep interest in the matter from the commencement. During the evening, a gentleman resident in the neighbourhood came forward to present a purse to the pastor, the Rev. J. H. Richards, of Rotherham College, as a trifling acknowledgment of his two years' arduous labours in connexion with the clearing of the chapel debt. In expressing his sense of this tribute of gratitude, Mr. Richards took occasion to speak of J. Radford, Esq., late of Winchmore-hill, and now of Chelmsford. He thought it due to that gentleman

to state that, while his name appeared on the printed list for 125*l.* only, he had privately paid, on account of the chapel, a large sum in addition. Mr. Richards has just received a renewed invitation to become the resident pastor, and has accepted it for twelve months certain.

### Correspondence.

#### BILLS RELATING TO THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—There is a batch of bills now before the House of Commons which appear to be designed specially to perpetuate the General Board of Health. It will be in the recollection of your readers, that the notorious jobbery of this Board led to its reconstitution on a different basis in 1854, when its probation was extended for a term of three years. Its "days being numbered," there has been a casting about as to the most effectual means of prolonging its tenure, and consolidating its power. Hence there is in the new Burials' Bill the transfer of the power hitherto exercised by the Home Secretary to the President of the General Board of Health—a change, as your previous correspondent well observed, without an improvement. Then there is a new Compulsory Vaccination Bill, with an atrocious attack on personal liberty; and over the carrying out of this there is to be the domination of the same Board. Then, again, there is the "Amended" Medical Profession Bill, the working of which will doubtless minister to despotism, and to the retarding, rather than the promotion, of medical science; and here, too, the President of the General Board of Health is to be the presiding genius. Possibly the Supplementary Public Health Act Bill, and it may be some others, may have the same tendency as the measures enumerated. Enough, however, has been stated to show the urgency of watchfulness by the enemies of autocracy and centralisation, and a well-merited exposure of such jobbery by a free press.

I am, Sir, yours very faithfully,  
June 23, 1856. C. R.

#### MILL-HILL GRAMMAR-SCHOOL.

Wednesday was the forty-ninth anniversary of this old-established and widely-celebrated public school for the sons of the upper classes amongst the Nonconformists. There was a large gathering of the former pupils, as well as of the parents and friends of those young gentlemen who are at present in the school. The proceedings commenced at eleven o'clock, with the usual preliminary devotions, after which,

The Rev. GEORGE SMITH delivered an address to the pupils, directing his observations especially to those who were about to leave the school. He selected for his subject the connexion between moral and mental culture, showing the great importance of both, and the necessity of allowing them to go hand in hand together. Then came the usual recitations. The pieces were well selected, and most of the youthful orators were received with considerable applause.

Mr. E. BAXTER, M.P., then took the chair, and the reports of the examiners were read. They were of a highly satisfactory nature. The French examination was conducted by Professor Merlet, of University College, London; the Mathematical Examination by the Rev. W. Cook, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge; the Classical Examination by the Rev. R. Redpath, M.A., and Samuel Newth, M.A., of New College. Dr. Leonhard Schmitz, F.R.S.S., and Rector of the High School, Edinburgh, described the progress of the pupils during the past year as having afforded him "more than ordinary satisfaction;" and goes on to say, "I cannot help coming to the conclusion that the boys of Mill-hill are more thoroughly and soundly trained than those of any other school that has come under my observation." As to the more direct teaching, the Rev. William Brock, of Bloomsbury Chapel, reports as follows:—

Very thankful may the parents be whose boys are at Mill-hill, that they know the Holy Scriptures so much after the manner of Timothy. An examination more informed, and more searching, I have never attended, than the Biblical examination of the several classes of the school in which I have taken part to-day.

The prizes were then distributed in the usual way by the Head Master, who accompanied each presentation with an appropriate word or two, relating either to the boy or the book, or to both.

**I. SCRIPTURAL INSTRUCTION.**—Sixth class (1): Philip Henry Pye-Smith; certificate, Edward Baines Pye-Smith. Sixth class (2): Robert Hyatt Cook; certificates, Joseph Watson Overbury and John Buxton Latham. Fifth class: Philip Basden Smith; certificate, Alfred Holborn. Fourth class: Alfred Crick Freeman; certificates, George Walter Knox and Henry William Bull. Third class: Alfred Morgan Carter; certificate, William Joseph Pate. Second class: Sydney Ebbs; certificate, Charles Spicer.

**II. CLASSICS.**—Upper sixth class: Philip Henry Pye-Smith (including History); certificate, Edward Baines Pye-Smith. Lower sixth class: William Seymour; certificates, Robert Hyatt Cook and John Latham. Fifth class: Frederick Charles Austin; certificate, Robert Smith Bendall. Fourth class: Edward Beeching Craig, Walter Mannering, and Edward Stainton Hall. Third class: Samuel Spicer. Extra prize, Reginald Piper (including History and English); certificate, Alfred Morgan Carter. Second class: Sydney Ebbs.

**III. MATHEMATICS, INCLUDING ARITHMETIC.**—Division A: Joseph Watson Overbury; certificate, Edwin Jones Carter. Division B: Ellis Titchmarsh; certificate, William Seymour. Division C: Robert Hyatt Cook; certificate, William Walters Williams. Division D: Alfred Holborn. Division E: Edward Stainton Hall; certificate, Alfred Crick Freeman. Division F: George Walter Knox, William Powell Hampton, and Henry Toulmin Flower. Arithmetic.—Division G: William Joseph Pate (including Geography). Division H: Certificates, Sydney Ebbs and Arthur Elliot Woodbridge.

**IV. HISTORY AND ENGLISH.**—Upper sixth class:

Philip Henry Pye-Smith (included in Classics). Lower Sixth class: Ellis Titchmarsh. Fifth class: Francis William Lewis; Certificate, Alfred Holborn. Fourth class: Alfred Crick Freeman; certificate, Thomas Archibald Wood. Third class: Certificates, James Ree, William Joseph Pate, and Reginald Piper (included in Classics).

**V. GEOGRAPHY.**—Sixth class: Edward Baines Pye-Smith (including Chemistry). Certificate, Philip Henry Pye-Smith. Fifth class: Robert Smith Bendall (including Chemistry). Certificate, John Milnes. Third class: William Joseph Pate (included in Arithmetic). Second class: Charles Theodore Smith.

**VI. FRENCH AND GERMAN.**—1st Prize.—Edward Stainton Hall; 2nd, Robert Hyatt Cook; 3rd, Samuel Spicer; 4th, Sydney Ebbs. Certificates.—Upper sixth class: Thomas Stanley Latham, Edward Baines Pye-Smith, and Conway James. Lower sixth class: William Seymour. Fifth class: Frederick Anthony White and Alfred Holborn. Third class: Reginald Piper. German.—1st Prize: Thomas Stanley Latham. 2nd, John William Pye-Smith. Certificates.—Edward Baines Pye-Smith, Thomas Henry Thorne, Alfred Holborn, Philip Basden Smith, and Robert Smith Bendall.

**VII. WRITING.**—First prize: Harry Toulmin Flower; second, Arthur Elliot Woodbridge.

**VIII. DRAWING.**—First prize: Charles Morgan Williams; second, Alfred Holborn. Certificates: Edward Stainton Hall, Joseph Watson Overbury, and Edwin Jones Carter.

**IX. GOOD CONDUCT.**—Upper sixth class: Edwin Jones Carter. Lower sixth class: John Buxton Latham. Fifth class: John Milnes. Fourth class: Walter Mannering, Edward Stacey Bishop, and William Powell Hampton. Third class: Robert Barclay. Second class: Charles Spicer.

**X. CERTIFICATES FOR GOOD CONDUCT TO BOYS THAT HAVE RECEIVED CLASS PRIZES.**—Upper sixth class: Philip Henry Pye-Smith, Edward Baines Pye-Smith, and Thomas Stanley Latham. Lower sixth class: Robert Hyatt Cook and Joseph Watson Overbury. Fifth class: Frederick Charles Austin, Alfred Holborn, John William Pye-Smith, and Philip Basden Smith. Fourth class: Edward Beeching Craig, Alfred Crick Freeman, and George Walter Knox. Third class: Samuel Spicer, Reginald Piper, Alfred Morgan Carter, William Joseph Pate, and Alfred Elliott Woodbridge. Second class: Sydney Ebbs and Harry Seymour.

The HEAD MASTER made the following statement as to the Bousfield Scholarship:—

The trustees of the scholarship, founded in the year 1853, by the late Robert Bousfield, Esq., take this opportunity of informing the friends of Mill-hill, and the pupils now in the school, that the period for which the first scholar, Mr. Robert Dawson, is to retain the scholarship, is nearly terminated, and that in accordance with the foundation deed, the scholarship will be held for the next three years, by another grandson of the founder, Mr. John Robert Vaisey, who, since he left this school a year ago, has been pursuing his studies at University College, London.

The first public competition for the Bousfield Scholarship will take place in the month of June, 1856, and will be open to such pupils as have been in the school not less than three years, and are not under sixteen years of age on the 1st of July, 1856. The conditions on which the scholarship is tenable, and the subjects for examination will be published not later than June, 1856.

The trustees are happy to add that the scholarship is now of the value of about 50*l.* per annum.

The HEAD MASTER then read the following list of University honours taken by old pupils during the year: Dr. Conway Evans, scholarship and gold medal at the second M.B. examination at the London University; Mr. J. Perkins, Ashton, B.A. degree at the University of London, and honours at the University of Edinburgh; A. C. Brown, gold medal for chemistry, at the University of Edinburgh.

The proceedings having closed, a cold collation was provided by Mr. Holt, of Radley's Hotel, Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

Mr. BAXTER, M.P., presided, and expressed the pleasure he felt at so doing on that occasion, and thereby showing his interest in the Eton of Nonconformity. He was not a very suitable person to occupy the position he then held as their chairman, because he was opposed to all denominational schools. His earnest desire was to see no separation whatever, either of class or sect, in our seminaries of learning; from the university down to the primary school he would give to England that privilege which they had long enjoyed in Scotland, and which had conducted much to Scotland's moral influence and material prosperity, of having colleges, grammar schools, and parochial schools, wherein the youth of the whole community met on an equal footing; where there was no restriction, test, or exclusive formula, and which, from time immemorial, had belonged, not to a dominant party, but to the people; and which, although requiring some alteration to adapt them to the existing state of ecclesiastical arrangements might still, in the best sense of the term, be called national. (Hear, hear.) But here in England, he knew well that circumstances were widely different, and his policy in all such cases was not to insist upon abstracting ideas, but to deal with society and public opinion as they were, to strengthen and beautify the structure as it stood, to take every instalment of good, however small, and never to forget that he and those who in political matters agreed with him, were only a fractional part of the great body politic. (Hear.) Would that no exclusive spirit prevailed among those who sit enthroned in our great seats of learning! Would that the children of Churchmen and Dissenters, Episcopalians and Congregationalists sat together on the same benches, and around the same professional chair. (Hear, hear.) But until that day dawned upon us, until a few more census returns were brought to bear against that middle wall of partition which had hitherto confined to the outer court all who did not happen to believe in bishops and a State Church—(hear, hear)—he said, let Dissenters make the most of their position—(hear)—and while bat-



tering at the doors of Oxford, energetically support Mill-hill. (Applause.) There were two points connected with the training of pupils at such a seminary as this. The first he could not express better than by quoting the words of the Rev. Sydney Smith, who said, "One of the great objects of education is to teach a young man gradually to become his own master." (Hear, hear.) This was a principle which had never been lost sight of there. (Hear.) Secondly, there was a sentence of Isaac Taylor's, which, he hoped, was ever present in the teaching—if not painted on the walls—of Mill-hill: "The human mind is prone to rest within the circle of a single order of sentiments familiar to it." (Hear.) The mind must be expanded, as well as stored with knowledge; and while they held fast to sentiments which they believed both truthful and valuable, let them not forget to cherish that liberality which was an attribute of greatness, and that charity which suffered long and was kind. (Hear, hear.) If there was one specimen of the *genus homo* whom he disliked more than another, it was the prim, morose, opiniative, and conceited Dissenter—(laughter)—who prated about religious liberty, while every day in practice he violated it; who looked, and spoke, and thought as if wisdom would die with him; who could see neither beauty nor goodness outside the walls of a meeting-house; and who, with all his high-sounding sentences about spiritual freedom, was a despot and a bigot at heart. ("Hear, hear," and loud laughter.) He concluded by giving—"Prosperity to Mill-hill School, with the healths of T. M. Coombs, Esq., treasurer, the Committee, and the Examining Committee."

This toast was duly honoured, and Mr. T. PIPER and Dr. WILLIAM SMITH responded.

The CHAIRMAN then gave—"The health of the Head Master, the Rev. Philip Smith, B.A."

The HEAD MASTER returned thanks, and said his labours in that school were ever based on those principles which the chairman had so ably expounded. He thanked them for the cheering sympathy with which he was always greeted on these occasions, and hoped that the parents of the children would do all that was in their power to second his endeavours by their judicious conduct towards their children.

Thanks were voted to the Rev. George Smith for his able address, to which the reverend gentleman briefly responded.

A vote of thanks to the chairman was duly given and appropriately responded to; after which the audience rejoined the pupils in the grounds, and gradually departed for their respective destinations.

## Parliamentary Proceedings.

### BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

#### PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Agricultural Statistics Bill, against, 2.  
Church Services, for revision, 2.  
Local Dues on Shipping, for abolition, 1.  
Lord's-day, against performance of military bands, 1.  
Maynooth College Act, for repeal, 5.  
Church-rates, against abolition without an equivalent, 9.  
Imprisonment for Debt, for abolition, 3.  
Medical Profession Bill, in favour of, 2.  
against, 3.  
Decimal Coinage, in favour of, 2.  
Dissenters' Marriages Bill, for alteration, 1.  
Ballot, in favour of, 2.  
Mercantile Law Amendment Bill, in favour of, 1.  
against, 11.  
Vaccination Bill, for alteration, 9.  
Poor Law (Medical Officers) for improving their condition, 25.  
Bible, for a New Translation, 2.  
Church-rate Abolition Bill, in favour of, 1.  
Fire Insurances, for reduction of duty, 1.  
Register of Votes (Scotland) Bill, against, 4.

#### BILLS READ A FIRST TIME.

Marriage Law (Scotland) Amending Bill.  
Church Building Commission Bill.  
Corrupt Practices Prevention Bill.  
Sardinian Loan Bill.  
Queen's Colleges (Ireland) Bill.

#### BILLS READ A SECOND TIME.

Procedure before Justices (Scotland) Bill.  
Seaman's Savings Banks' Bill.  
County Courts Acts Amendment Bill.  
Judges and Chancellors Bill.

#### CONSIDERED IN COMMITTEE.

Peace Preservation (Ireland) Bill.  
Survey of Great Britain, &c., Bill.  
Dwellings for Labouring Classes (Ireland) Bill.  
Registration of Leases (Scotland) Bill.  
Stock in Trade Exemption Bill.  
Sardinian Loan Bill.  
Court of Exchequer (Scotland) Bill.  
Seaman's Savings Banks' Bill.

#### BILLS READ A THIRD TIME AND PASSED.

Grand Juries Bill.  
Survey of Great Britain, &c., Bill.  
Stock in Trade Exemption Bill.  
Seaman's Savings Banks' Bill.

### DEBATES.

#### THE NAWAB OF SURAT'S BILL.

At the Wednesday sitting of the House of Commons, on the motion for the further consideration of the Nawab of Surat Treaty Bill, Sir WILLIAM SOMERVILLE moved that the further consideration be postponed. Sir FITZROY KELLY, replying his previous argument, moved the third reading.

Mr. VERNON SMITH explained the view of the Government, and vindicated the conduct of the Court of Directors, who have no interest in the question. He looked upon the mode of proceeding by private bill as very objectionable. It is the usual course to make private business a matter of canvass; the Indian Princes think everything canvass, and the House ought to discourage the practice. If Sir Fitzroy Kelly would withdraw the bill, he would undertake that the whole of the pension claimed should be distributed among the parties for life, but not in perpetuity.

Sir FITZROY KELLY said that he had undertaken the matter as an independent member, convinced of

the justice of the claim, and he could not accede to Mr. Smith's proposal. Mr. CARDWELL explained the ground on which the committee of which he was the chairman had adopted the bill; and Mr. NAPIER, another member of the committee, expressed his concurrence. On the other hand, Mr. MANGLES disputed the claim; and Mr. WIGRAM objected to the mode of proceeding. Mr. GEORGE BUTT said that the bill was drawn in a manner that left all the questions open for judicial investigation.

The bill was read a third time.

#### OUR RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES.

On the same day, in reply to a question from Major Reed, Mr. BAILLIE said, that having heard from various quarters that it might be inconvenient to the public service to enter at the present moment upon any discussion of American affairs, he intended to give up that motion. At the same time, he distinctly stated that he had not changed his opinions, but that, on the contrary, those opinions have been confirmed by the papers laid on the table. He withdrew his motion only because he would not pursue a course that "might be thought to be injurious to the public service."

Mr. G. H. MOORE expressed his regret at this step. But if his side of the House abdicated the functions of an Opposition, that is no reason why the House should abdicate the functions of Parliament. He for one should not abdicate his privilege, but should take the sense of the House upon the question on the first opportunity that offered, in whatever form he deemed most convenient.

On the ordinary Friday's motion for the adjournment of the House at its rising until Monday, Mr. GLADSTONE asked when the answer of the British Government to the recent despatch of Mr. Marcy with reference to the dismissal of Mr. Crampton would be laid before the House? Without attempting to press for its production sooner than is consistent with an opportunity for the amplest preparation, yet considering the period of the session and the more than usually advanced state of the necessary business before the House, he thought it desirable that the despatch should be produced with the least possible delay.

Lord PALMERSTON said, that the motives for not entering into any explanation of the views of the Government were as strong as on Monday last; and he would only say, that probably on an early day next week he should lay the papers on the table, including Lord Clarendon's reply to Mr. Marcy.

Sir JOHN PAKINGTON earnestly hoped the discussion would not be long postponed.

I speak in no party sense and with no party object when I say that I regard with feelings of the greatest anxiety—I may go further, and say with feelings of shame—the present state of our relations with the United States of America. For this painful position of affairs I attach blame, judging from the public documents in the hands of all, to what I consider to be the serious misconduct and unwise policy of Her Majesty's Government, by which the Government of the United States has been irritated, deceived, and offended. (A slight laugh.) Under these circumstances, I trust the day is not distant when we shall enter into some discussion on this subject. I regret very much that the honourable member for Invernesshire has felt himself under the necessity of postponing his motion; but I hope that the honourable member for Mayo, or some other independent member of this House, will ere long be at liberty to call the attention of the country to the real merits of this question.

Sir GEORGE GREY replied to this—

Sir John would have exercised a wiser discretion, and acted more in conformity with his usual fairness towards those to whom he is politically opposed, "if, while deprecating at present any discussion on the merits of this question, and admitting that there were sufficient reasons for postponing that discussion, he had not himself anticipated the discussion by the expression of a most decided opinion. (Cheers.) I am glad to find, not only from the cheers on this side of the House, but also from manifest indications on the part of honourable members sitting behind the right honourable gentleman opposite, that there is a general concurrence in the opinion I have just expressed. It is not the fault of the Government that the discussion on this subject has not already taken place; but if it is to be postponed, I cannot help hoping that the House in the meantime will at least suspend its opinion as to the conduct of the Government, or of Her Majesty's representative in the United States."

Mr. G. MOORE acceded to the suggestion for the postponement of his motion for the present; but thought it not unreasonable to ask the Government to fix some time when the discussion might be brought on. No notice was taken of Mr. Moore, and the motion before the House was agreed to.

#### MAJOR THOMPSON.

When the third reading of Sir William Williams's Annuity Bill was moved in the House of Lords, on Thursday, the Earl of MALMESBURY called attention to the death of Major Thompson; who after serving with distinction in the Burmese war, and rendering material aid in the defence of Kara, died within four days of his arrival in London, in his mother's arms. He had never heard of a more afflicting misfortune than that which had befallen Mrs. Thompson; who, no doubt, would have preferred that her son should have died on the battle-field. He had also learnt with great concern that she is not possessed of means to secure her those comforts she should enjoy. To explain how the matter stands, he read an extract from a letter from an intimate friend of the family to himself. Lord Malmesbury was not authorised to appeal to the Government for assistance; he did not know whether such a thing would be acceptable; but he could not refrain from apprising the Government of the circumstances in which this unfortunate lady is placed.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said he was exceedingly sorry that he could not give an immediate response to the statement made with a feeling so just and honourable. Neither he nor the Government

were aware of the position of the lady; and he could only undertake that the circumstances should be made known in the proper quarter.

#### THE ARMY AND ORDNANCE ESTIMATES.

The House of Commons went into Committee of Supply on Thursday. On the nominal vote of 10*l.* on account of wages to artisans at Woolwich Arsenal, several members raised questions as to the cost of the recent display of fireworks. Mr. MONSELL said that 6,000*l.* would cover all the expenses outside Woolwich Arsenal; he did not know that there are any means of discovering the total outlay. Mr. MONTAGUE CHAMBERS said that the 6,000*l.* was a mere drop in the sea of expense. Lord HOTHAM said, if anybody inquired the probable expense at the Arsenal, he would be told 30,000*l.* Mr. WILLIAMS said, the cost would never be known; and it was all nonsense to attempt the solution of the mystery. Mr. MONSELL said, the accounts, on the contrary, had been distinctly kept, so that there will be no difficulty of laying them before the House. Vote agreed to.

On the vote of 45,000*l.* in addition to 1,794,069*l.* already voted to defray the expense of works and buildings at home and abroad, a discussion arose with respect to barrack accommodation. The 40,000*l.* is taken to improve existing barracks. Colonel LINDSAY and Sir JOSEPH PAXTON recommended, that instead of appropriating a certain sum annually, a sum should be given outright sufficient to make barracks a comfortable home for the soldier. Sir DE LACY EVANS complained of the slowness of the Government in carrying out these reforms. What would be the use of 40,000*l.* spread over the United Kingdom? The object seemed to be to frame the estimates in a niggardly spirit. Mr. STAFFORD took the gallant general to task for finding fault, and eulogised the measures of the Government for the improvement of the condition of the soldier. Sir DE LACY replied, that very new military reformers like Mr. Stafford must make some allowance for old reformers like himself, who have been struggling for a quarter of a century to improve the condition of the soldier.

Mr. MONSELL explained, that there are barracks in England for 30,000 men; in Ireland for 18,000; in Scotland for 3,000. If they were brought up to the standard required by Colonel Lindsay, the cost would be at least 900,000*l.* It is necessary under the new organisation of the army, to consider what can be improved, and except for defensive purposes to maintain none that will not hold 1,000 men. With regard to married soldiers, Government are prepared to give them sufficient accommodation in all barracks; but that will take time.—Vote agreed to.

On the vote of 38,404*l.* in addition to 200,000*l.* already voted for educational and scientific purposes, Mr. EDWARD ELLICE asked for explanation respecting the item of 50,000*l.* for the Ordnance survey of Scotland; and moved to reduce the vote by 8,000*l.* Lord ELCHO and Lord PALMERSTON supported the vote. Mr. ELLICE quoted Sir Roderick Marchison to show that "no great European country has published a general engraved map upon so large a scale as the one-inch map of Great Britain."

On a division the amendment was negatived by 160 to 69; and the vote was agreed to.

#### COALWHIPPERS' (PORT OF LONDON) BILL.

On the order for the second reading of this bill, Mr. LOWE moved that the order be discharged, upon an engagement on the part of the coalowners and shipowners of the north of England that they would make arrangements which would render the continuance of the measure, introduced for the relief of the coalwhippers, and which had had a good effect, unnecessary.

Mr. FENWICK and Mr. INGHAM gave assurances to that effect.

Mr. GLADSTONE proposed that the assurance from the coalowners and shipowners should be laid in writing upon the table. He moved that the second reading be deferred for a fortnight.

Mr. LOWE said he was satisfied with the assurances he had received, but he had no objection to lay on the table such a document as would be satisfactory to the coalwhippers. He did not oppose the amendment of Mr. Gladstone.

The amendment was then agreed to.

#### CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY BILL.

On Friday, on the motion that this bill as amended be considered,

Mr. HEYWOOD moved the following clause:—

From and after the 1st day of Michaelmas term, 1856, it shall not be necessary for any person on obtaining any exhibition, scholarship, or other college emolument available for the assistance of an undergraduate student in his academical education to make or subscribe any declaration, or to take any oath, any law or statute to the contrary notwithstanding.

Mr. BOUVIERIE said, he had no objection to the adoption of the clause.

Mr. WIGRAM thought it would be very much more advisable to leave it to the colleges themselves to determine who should hold these scholarships, more particularly as their proceedings were to be supervised by a commission.

Mr. GLADSTONE said, the assumption on which the honourable member for North Lancashire was acting—that there was a disinclination in the authorities of the Universities to allow Dissenters to hold scholarships—was entirely without foundation. In the case of Oxford the House decided almost unanimously to leave the college endowments to be dealt with by the colleges and the commissioners; and he did not see why Cambridge should have less liberty of action.

Mr. J. G. PHILLIMORE supported the clause, because the taking of oaths on frivolous occasions tended to weaken their sanctity.

Sir W. HEATHCOTE warned the House against too much interference in this respect, lest they should defeat one of their principal objects—the conversion of fellowships into scholarships.



Lord PALMERSTON declined to enter into any discussion with regard to Oxford upon a bill relating to Cambridge. He should support the clause proposed, because it rested upon the broad principle, which he thought was now universally admitted, that it was desirable to repeal all unnecessary oaths. Nothing could be more repugnant to common sense or proper feeling than to call upon a man to take an oath when the obligation did not require so solemn a sanction, or when he was not sensible of the importance of the engagement into which he was entering; and on both these accounts he thought it was undesirable to take oaths upon matters connected with college rules and regulations, or the daily observance of college life.

Mr. WALPOLE thought that the noble viscount (Lord Palmerston) could hardly have read the whole of the bill. Had he done so, he would have seen that the 27th clause gave to the colleges full power for the abolition of unnecessary oaths. He should act upon the principle upon which he had always hitherto acted in regard to these matters, that they ought to be left to be settled by the colleges and the commissioners, and should vote against the clause.

Mr. CARDWELL thought that it was extremely desirable to emancipate undergraduates from restrictions of this kind, and did not think that the reasoning of his honourable friend the member for the University of Oxford (Sir W. Heathcote) ought to induce the House to reject this clause.

The House divided:—

For the clause . . . . .	151
Against it . . . . .	109
Majority for the clause . . . . .	42

The clause was agreed to, and ordered to be added to the bill.

On clause 27, Mr. WALPOLE moved the insertion of words which would bind the commissioners and the heads of colleges to apply their revenues to the promotion of the interests of religion and learning, and to maintain the interests of the founders and donors.

Mr. BOUVIERIE said he had intended to move an amendment, with the view of securing the application of the college revenues to the promotion of useful learning and religious education. He objected to the amendment of Mr. Walpole, first, because it would compel the revenues to be applied to purposes which, although they were intended by the founders, could not be said to be promotive of religion and learning; and secondly, because it would open a wide door to a small minority of the heads of colleges to apply to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council by way of appeal against the plans that might be proposed by the University Commissioners, and thus to thwart the intention of the framers of this bill.

Mr. HEYWOOD believed that there would be the greatest difficulty in determining at the present day what were and what were not the original designs of the founders, the statutes of the colleges having been frequently altered and re-altered at different epochs.

Mr. J. G. PHILLIMORE suggested that the amendment should be so altered as to secure the applications of the revenues "in conformity with the main designs of the founders and donors, so far as the same may be found to be consistent with sound learning and religion." He strongly protested against the tearing up of the ancient scholastic establishments of this country, to please the whims of this too materialistic age.

Lord PALMERSTON submitted that Parliament was perfectly justified in applying the property of those colleges which were founded by Roman Catholics before the Reformation, to purposes which, although they might differ from those intended by the founders, Protestants held to be consistent with sound learning and religion.

Mr. GLADSTONE supported Mr. Walpole's amendment.

Mr. WIGRAM thought there could be no objection to that amendment if such words as these, "so far as they may be consistent with sound learning and religion," were added to it. (Hear, hear.)

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER suggested that the following words, instead of those proposed by Mr. Walpole, should be inserted in the clause:—

In order to promote useful learning and religious education in the Colleges and University, and the main designs of the founders, so far as the same are consistent with these purposes.

Mr. WALPOLE approved of the amendment just suggested, and consented to withdraw his amendment if the words proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer were agreed to.

Mr. Walpole's amendment was accordingly withdrawn, and that of the Chancellor of the Exchequer was inserted in the clause.

Mr. WIGRAM then moved an amendment, the object of which was to permit the Bishop of Ely, as hitherto, to nominate the governing body of Jesus College. Mr. BOUVIERIE said that the Bishop of Ely was merely a trustee of the college, and he saw no reason why Jesus College should be exempted from the operation of the bill.

The House divided:—

For the amendment . . . . .	61
Against it . . . . .	130
Majority . . . . .	69

The amendment was consequently lost.

The clause was agreed to, and clause 30 was altered in conformity with the amendment proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr. WIGRAM moved in clause 44 (which provided that no person should be required on matriculating, or on taking any degree in arts, law, medicine, or music, to take any oath or to make any declaration whatever) to insert certain words, which would confine the operation of the clause in this respect to the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The Oxford Bill went only to that extent, and to that he had no objection; but he urged that the limit ought to be drawn there, and that the House ought not to go on, step by step, adopting alterations, the effect of which was to abro-

gate altogether the Church of England character of the universities.

Mr. BOUVIERIE said that the clause stood now as it had come down from the House of Lords last year. At present, persons taking a master's degree at Cambridge were required to sign the thirty-six canons of 1603, which implied that they conformed to the Church of England, that they adhered to the Articles of that Church, and that they acknowledged the supremacy of Her Majesty in matters ecclesiastical. The intention of the bill was to provide that for the taking of any degree, save a theological degree, no oath or declaration whatever should be necessary. He thought the gentlemen who were allowed to take Bachelors' degrees should be allowed to take the degree of Master of Arts or Doctor's degrees, which would not enable them to take any share in the government of the University.

Mr. ROUNDELL PALMER thought they should adhere to the rule they had laid down with regard to the University of Oxford. In Oxford they had declared that the degree only of Bachelor of Arts should be conferred on persons who declined to make the declaration, and if they adopted the proposition in the bill they would cause a demand to be made to undo what had been done with respect to Oxford.

Mr. M. GIBSON hoped they would keep Cambridge as it had hitherto been—in advance of Oxford, by the adoption of principles of a more enlightened character. He was a Bachelor of Arts in the Cambridge University, and if he wished to become a Master of Arts what was the nature of the theological proposition he would have to subscribe? He was a member of the Church, but he thought it offensive to be continually requiring persons, though they are members of the Church, to be subscribing to debateable theological propositions. He hoped that Mr. Bouvierie would adhere to his proposition, and that Mr. Heywood would be able to persuade him to go a step further, and to agree that persons not members of the Church of England, should be qualified to hold offices in the University.

Mr. WALPOLE objected to the provision in the bill, because it was inexpedient that Cambridge should be put in advance of Oxford. If that provision were adopted it would then be proposed to do something for Oxford, and the result would be that they would do a little more for it. This would lead to a new proposition on the part of Cambridge, and they would be asked to follow Oxford once more.

Viscount PALMERSTON had the greatest respect for the University of Oxford, and admitted that Cambridge and Oxford were sister universities, but he objected that they should be deemed *siamese* twins, and that wherever one goes, the other should only go step by step in the same direction. An objection had been made to allowing Dissenters to take part in the government of the University, but the present bill did not admit any one who was not a member of the Church of England to any share in the government of the University. Well, then it might be said, what would be the value of conferring the degree of M.A., if it did not confer a share in the government of the University? Now, could it be said that it was no gratification to a man who had passed honourably through a course of education to have a degree of this sort conferred upon him? It was said that he might go to the London University, to Durham, or to other parts of the Kingdom, and might get his degree there; but was that the same thing to a person who was attached to Cambridge, and who valued his degree not simply for the few letters which he was then enabled to add to his name, but because it was an honorary record of a distinction acquired by him in the university where he had received his education, and with which all his early associations were mixed up? It was a mockery in such a case to tell a man that he might go elsewhere, but that he should not receive this degree in the university in which he had been educated. (Hear, hear.) There was no ground for this restriction even as regarded an honorary degree, but there were degrees which conferred solid advantages to persons in the professions to which they might afterwards devote themselves, and he was really quite at a loss to understand why it should be necessary that a Doctor in Medicine, or a Doctor in Law, or a Doctor in Music should be compelled to be a member of the Church of England. (Hear.) So, to employ these tests tended, he thought, to cast ridicule upon things which were of themselves worthy of respect. It should be remembered that the restriction now proposed was not inserted in the House of Lords. (Hear, hear.) In the House of Commons honourable gentlemen were apt sometimes to think that they were more disposed to go forward in the work of improvement than noble lords in another place. He hoped they would not on this occasion set an example of the opposite kind, but would allow the bill to stand as it had come down to them from the other House. (Hear, hear.)

The House then divided, when the numbers were—

For the amendment . . . . .	41
Against it . . . . .	118
Majority . . . . .	77

The amendment was therefore rejected.

Mr. HEYWOOD proposed an amendment, the effect of which would be to allow persons who had qualified themselves as Masters of Arts to vote for members of Parliament. An objection was taken to this proposal, namely, that it would allow a Dissenter to become a member of the governing body of the University. Now, he was of opinion that it would be very much for the benefit of the University that there should be in the Senate a moderate sprinkling of persons of other religious denominations besides the Church of England. He was not aware that there was any valid objection to this proposition, except that, if carried, it would render the corporation of the University less exclusive, but in that respect it would only be following the

general course of the nation. The honourable gentleman moved to omit from line twenty-nine the words "entitle him to be or to become a member of the Senate."

Mr. BOUVIERIE said, the effect of the honourable gentleman's amendment would be to confer upon Dissenters who took the higher degrees a right of interference in the affairs of the University and a vote for members of Parliament. If he (Mr. Bouvierie) had the sole power of decision upon the point he might not see any abstract objection to the proposition, but he feared that it would mar the usefulness of the bill by exciting a feeling of hostility and alarm in the minds of those whose co-operation was necessary for the efficient working of the measure. It must not be forgotten that there was a strong connexion between the Church of England and the Universities, and a proposal to allow Dissenters to interfere in fixing the theological studies to be pursued in those Universities would excite great alarm in the minds of many persons. He opposed the amendment, believing that it would tend to impair the usefulness of the University.

Mr. I. BUTT explained his reasons for supporting the amendment. He could see no reason why, if Dissenters were admitted to the higher degree, they should not be permitted to become members of the Convocation of the University. The admission of Dissenters to that privilege could do no harm to the Church until they should form a majority of the members of the University.

The Committee then divided, when there appeared:

For the amendment . . . . .	84
Against it . . . . .	60
Majority . . . . .	24

The announcement of the numbers was received with loud cheers.

Mr. HEYWOOD then proposed to add certain words, in order that persons not members of the Church of England should be allowed to fill certain secular offices connected with the University. He did not object to the professors of divinity being required to sign the Thirty-nine Articles, but could see no reason why other professorships, such as that of anatomy, should not be open to all persons who were qualified for the duties. He had particular reference to the case of masters of grammar-schools who were required to be Masters of Arts, and that requirement, as the clause stood, would confine those offices to members of the Church of England. He therefore moved to insert after "qualifications" the words, "and the duties of which office are ecclesiastical, and limited to the doctrinal formularies of the united Church of England and Ireland."

Mr. BOUVIERIE said, the object of the proviso at the end of the clause was, that no Dissenter should be appointed to any office which had heretofore always been held by a member of the Church of England. As to the secular offices spoken of by the honourable gentleman, he (Mr. Bouvierie) apprehended there were no such things. The honourable gentleman might obtain his object by moving the omission of the proviso, although it was to be hoped that he would not deem it necessary to persist upon this point. In the case of the grammar schools where the masters were required to be Masters of Arts, it could not be doubted that the object of that requirement was to render it necessary for the master to be of the particular religious persuasion of the founders of the schools. The amendment proposed would render that just and proper provision completely nugatory, and he hoped would not be pressed.

Mr. I. BUTT thought the amendment would have an unfair operation. It was true they had now decided to make the higher degrees accessible to all persons, but in those cases where the qualification for holding office was the degree of Master of Arts, to that requirement must also be added membership of the Church of England, which was a necessary qualification for that degree at the time when those offices were established.

Mr. HEYWOOD was willing not to press the amendment at the present moment, being convinced that in a year or two the House would be obliged to adopt his views.

The amendment was then withdrawn, and the bill was ordered to be read a third time on Monday next.

#### OATH OF ABJURATION BILL.

In the House of Lords, on Monday, Lord LYNDHURST, in moving the second reading of the Oath of Abjuration Bill, said it was extremely difficult to understand what valid objection there could be to a measure of this description, seeing that the words in the oath, "on the true faith of a Christian," the retention of which was advocated by the opponents of the bill, were never intended for the purpose to which they had been made subservient. Anticipating the amendment of which Earl Stanhope had given notice, he said the regular course would have been to read the bill a second time, and then consider the amendment in committee. Adverting to the bill to be introduced by Lord Derby in the event of the present measure being rejected, he submitted the only result would be that the bill would be passed by their lordships and then go down to the Commons, by whom it would be rejected, and the question would just remain where it was. Lord Lyndhurst then proceeded to review the history of the Oath of Abjuration, maintaining that it was originally framed to meet the case of the Roman Catholics, although since the passing of the Catholic Emancipation Act, no Roman Catholic was bound to take it, and the oath might therefore be abolished without one single Catholic being affected by the change. He had heard it said that it was inconsistent that a gentleman of the Jewish persuasion should be a member of the Legislature of a Christian country. What was the meaning of a Christian country? It meant a country in which the Government and the great majority of the people were Christians; but it did not mean that the



natural-born subjects of another faith were to be deprived of the civil rights and privileges conceded to the rest of the community. He reminded their lordships that members of the Jewish persuasion had for many years past been called on to exercise magisterial and municipal functions both in this country and its colonies, and that the manner in which they had discharged their duties in those capacities had been altogether irreproachable. The general demeanour of the Jewish people was quiet and inoffensive, and, in worshipping God according to their own conscience, they evinced no desire whatever to interfere with the national religion. He asked for this concession to the Jews as a right, and not as a favour. On a subject affecting the composition of the other House of Parliament, to insist on the retention of a passage in an Act of Parliament which had become obsolete, he submitted was inconsistent with sound policy and the principles of the Constitution. Reminding their lordships that thousands of petitions had been presented to them from time to time praying them to admit the Jews, and that on seven or eight different occasions bills of this kind had come up to their lordships' House from the Commons, only to be rejected, he suggested that these were circumstances that required caution and careful consideration.

Upon a former occasion a right reverend prelate called your lordships' attention to certain sermons of Archbishop Tillotson relating to the destruction of the Temple and the dispersion of the Jews; and the inference which he drew was, that if you passed a bill of this description it would be a counteracting of the designs of Providence. But, my lords, we know so little of the mysterious ways of Providence and of the means by which Providence works out the details of his plans, that we should be guilty of a great error, probably, if we formed our idea of those means from the experience of our own limited judgment. (Hear, hear.) Our rule for the guidance of our conduct throughout life ought to be governed by our sense of justice, of charity, and of those claims which our conscience satisfies us are founded in truth and right. (Hear.) My lords, we have succeeded in establishing in Britain an hereditary monarchy, accompanied with free, elective institutions; but there is one exception to that system of freedom which otherwise generally prevails—one blot, as I consider it, which we ought to eradicate; and that is, in relation to the subject which is now before us. Let us, my lords, I entreat you, banish that one objectionable measure to the region of old and obsolete laws; or rather let us tear it from the statute book, and thus make perfect that system which is founded on the eternal principle of reason and justice—the independence of civil rights of religious opinions—

" 'Tis the last keystone  
That makes the arch. The rest that there are put  
Are nothing, till that comes to bind and shut.  
Then, stands it, a triumphal mark."

(The noble and learned lord was loudly cheered on resuming his seat.)

Earl STANHOPE said, the course he was about to take on this occasion was in entire conformity with that which he had followed when a member of the House of Commons. He could not conceal from himself the apprehension, that to admit the Jews to sit in Parliament would tend to divest the Legislature of the Christian character it had hitherto borne. He asserted that though the Oath of Abjuration had not always prevented persons gaining seats in the House of Commons who were not Christians, it had had the effect of restraining the language of such persons. He thought it important that there should be a bond of adherence to our common Christian principles, and something that should tend to unite various religious denominations. He maintained not merely that the arguments which supported the admission of the Roman Catholics did not apply to the Jews, but that some of the arguments used in favour of the admission of Roman Catholics pointed to a contrary direction. He reminded the House that the Legislature already imposed various disqualifications on certain classes of the people, including minors and aliens. It was also held that a man who had not an income of 300*l.* a year was disqualified from sitting in the House of Commons. Why, then, should there not be disqualification on religious grounds? If they removed these words, "on the true faith of a Christian," not merely the Jews, but the followers of every religion might, at some time or other, seek admission. There was no rite so fantastic, no superstition so painful, whose adherents would not be entitled to be admitted. It was absurd to say that none would in fact be admitted. It was a question of principle, and not of numbers. (Hear, hear.) The removal of those words would remove anything like religious sanction to legislative acts. (Hear.) Believing that the measure now before their lordships, although slight in its immediate effect, would be momentous in its principle—believing that no sufficient grounds had been shown for its enactment—and believing that a large portion of the people were opposed to it, as discouraging to the course of Christian progress, he begged leave, in parliamentary phrase, to move its postponement, but in reality to move its rejection. (Cheers.)

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE supported the bill, maintaining that religious distinctions formed no reasonable cause for the denial of political rights.

Lord RAVENSWORTH admitted that he had always voted against the admission of Jews to Parliament whenever the question was mooted in the House of Commons, and while he held a seat in that assembly, but he felt bound on the present occasion to support the second reading of the bill under consideration, for he drew a marked distinction between previous measures on this subject and the repeal of an oath which he regarded as obsolete and as a blot on the statute-book.

Lord DUNGANNON feared that the nation would forfeit the favour of Providence, if by a national act it abjured its Christian character.

The Earl of ST. GERMAN supported the bill.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE insisted upon the rights of the Jews, who contributed to the burthens and performed all required functions of the State, to enjoy also every political privilege. The apprehended danger or disparagement to the national Christianity he regarded as utterly visionary.

The House divided on the motion for the second reading:—

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Non-contents—Present	66
Proxies	44—110
Majority against the bill	32

#### NATIONAL EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

In the House of Commons, on Wednesday, Mr. C. FORTESCUE remarking that the vote of the preceding evening was one of the most unfortunate decisions at which the House ever arrived, and that the majority was accidental, said that another opportunity should be given for reconsidering the question. Would Government give him an early day for that purpose? Lord PALMERSTON agreed that the question ought to be reconsidered. He would set apart Monday for the purpose.

In reply to Mr. Walpole, on Thursday, Lord PALMERSTON said that Government would support Mr. Fortescue's or any motion, properly framed, tending to reverse the decision of Tuesday.

On Monday, accordingly, Mr. FORTESCUE moved the following resolution:—

That this House has observed with satisfaction the progress made in the instruction of the poorer classes of Her Majesty's Irish subjects under the direction of the Commissioners of National Education, and is of opinion that in the administration of that system, or in any modification of its rules, there should be maintained a strict and unflinching adherence to its fundamental principles, securing parental authority and the rights of conscience in pupils of all denominations; the House being convinced that "no plan of education for the Irish poor, however wisely and unexceptionably contrived in other respects, can be carried into effectual operation unless it be explicitly avowed and clearly understood as its leading principle that no attempt shall be made to influence or disturb the peculiar religious tenets of any sect or denomination of Christians."

Admitting that the course which he now asked the House to adopt was unusual, he contended that the circumstances of the case were exceptional, and that the majority in favour of Mr. Walpole's resolution had been obtained by accident, upon a question only half discussed, and while a large number of members had remained absent, under the persuasion that the debate would be adjourned. After justifying his motion so far as regarded the rules and the dignity of the House itself, Mr. Fortescue proceeded to vindicate it upon general principles. He enlarged upon the benefits that had resulted from the national system of education, as hitherto administered in Ireland, contending that its success was chiefly attributable to the care with which all sectarian differences were ignored, and all apprehension of proselytism removed from the minds of Roman Catholic parents. The resolution affirmed by the late vote would, he argued, vitiate this principle, linking with the national system a series of schools in which denominational teaching was made compulsory, and he called upon the House to remove this source of doubt and peril in the progress of an institution which had hitherto worked so beneficially to the Irish community. (Cheers.)

Mr. KIRK, in seconding the motion, cited many arguments and authorities to prove the danger attending any attempt at inculcating religious knowledge by compulsory methods.

Mr. WALPOLE commented upon the position in which the House would be placed, both as regarded their own previous vote and in relationship to the Crown, by adopting the present resolution. He denied that the majority in favour of his motion had been obtained by surprise, or without ample and deliberate discussion. The object of that motion, as he had maintained when bringing it forward, was not to interfere with the present system of national education, but to add a new branch and further development to it. Considered in this light, he saw nothing in his own proposition inconsistent with the tenor of the resolution now before the House, and after a minute examination of the terms and effect both of the address voted in the previous debate and the present motion, arrived at the conclusion that the two were perfectly reconcilable, and might stand together. He consented, therefore, to accept the resolution, leaving to the National Board the duty of framing regulations to adapt the principles it enunciated with the changes prescribed in the address already adopted.

Mr. LABOUCHERE accepted Mr. Walpole's assurance that he had no intention to overturn the system of national education in Ireland, but contended that his motion would practically have that effect:—

I am relieved from the necessity of defending the present system of national education in Ireland by the ample concessions which have been made by the right honourable gentleman opposite. He came to curse, at all events he has remained to bless. ("Hear, hear," and a laugh.) I believe the expressions of the deep sense entertained by the House of Commons of the value of the system of Irish national education, and of the danger of lightly or rashly meddling with it, will produce the best effects in Ireland. I am bound in frankness, on the part of the Government, to state plainly that they will regard the assent of the House to this resolution as an acknowledgment of the value of the system of national education in Ireland; and that in advising the Sovereign to reply to the address they will keep that admission in view.

Mr. CAIRNS accused the Ministry of a want of candour and courage in proposing an indirect resolution instead of boldly challenging the House to rescind its previous vote.

Lord J. RUSSELL stated as a matter of fact that he had himself been absent from the division on Tuesday

night under the persuasion that the debate would have been adjourned. He regretted the vote that was then carried, especially as from its peculiar form there was no opportunity afforded for revision or reconsideration. He consented to adopt the resolution now presented, though wishing that it had offered a more direct negative to the previous address. The noble lord then analysed the terms of that address, contending, in opposition to those who declared that it would not subvert the existing system, that, on the contrary, it would not substitute inequality and compulsion for equality and religious liberty. The Presbyterians, he observed, had participated in the grant, but conceded a full compliance with the regulations of the Board. The exception which it was proposed to create in favour of the Established Church was prompted by its old spirit of pride and supremacy.

For a quarter of a century you have been employed in investigations, with a view to obtain a plan for establishing national education in Ireland; another quarter of a century has elapsed during which this plan has been in operation, and has extended the blessings of education throughout the country—(hear)—you have found the system as it pervaded different parts of the country appeasing religious animosities, giving improved habits to the people, teaching them improved principles of morals, which in their own ill-regulated schools never reached the lower classes of that country; you hope that you may extinguish all that tendency to social disorder and violence which has long been the misfortune of that beautiful country; and at this time when, by half a century's labour, you have attained so much, then comes forward a gentleman of this House and says, "I will break in upon all this; I will revive those animosities; I will make Catholics jealous of Protestants; I will induce Protestants once more to try and gain a supremacy over Catholics, and in that way I will deface and destroy the fair edifice which it has been your object to construct." (Cheers.) Sir, I have no doubt of the sincerity of the right honourable gentleman (Mr. Walpole). I have no doubt whatever that he thinks he is only stating fairly the conscientious scruples of members of the Church of England and other Protestants, and is only adding a supplement to the scheme of national education. I entreat him to dismiss that thought from his mind. (Hear, hear.) So far from being a supplement to the plan of national education, his alteration would not be introduced a year before the members of the National Board—both the eminent Roman Catholics who belong to it and the liberal Protestants who have acted with them—would find that it was impossible for them to lend their hands to this plan of compulsory education. They would then retire from that Board, and you would have none take their places but men who are exposed to all the jealousies, to all the hostility, of the Roman Catholic population of Ireland, as men who are their enemies, and who are seeking to gain an unfair advantage in influencing their religious education. (Hear.) Believing the matter is of this importance, I trust, at least, that so long as the present Government remain in power they will make no essential modification of this system of national education, and that they will adhere manfully to its principles. (Hear, hear.) If it is to be altered, let right honourable gentlemen opposite, when they are next in office, carry those alterations into effect and reap the bitter fruits of them. (Cheers.)

Mr. NAPIER defended the Church schools, denying that the instruction imparted therein partook of a sectarian character, and asserting their right to a share in the national provision for educational purposes. To concede this right could not, he argued, disturb the operation of the existing system:—

At the meeting of the last year, the noble lord (Russell) had quoted Dr. Arnold to prove that if we excluded the Bible from our education, that was, in point of fact, a denial of Christianity. Yet the noble lord accused Irish Protestants of desiring supremacy and ascendancy because they advocated that very principle. (Cries of "Hear.") He challenged the noble lord and the Home Secretary, who was also a member of the British and Foreign Society, to get up at the meetings of that society and advocate there the principles which they now advocated in this House. (Cheers.) Again, on Saturday last there was published an answer given by the Committee of Council to a school founded in England on the Irish national system which applied for assistance, setting forth all the advantages which that system offered. The lords of the Council replied to that application by saying that they could not in this country give the money of the State to support the Irish system of national education, because under it the Holy Scriptures were not an essential part of the general instruction. (Hear.)

Mr. HORSMAN maintained that the principles embodied in the former address were directly antagonistic to those on which the national system of education was founded, and emanated from a party who had always evinced a fierce hostility against that system. By carrying out the address, they would put an end to the practice of combined education, and introduce the denominational system. When national grants were accorded to exclusively Protestant schools, the same aid could not be refused to Catholic schools, and the consequence would be to break up an organisation that now worked usefully and harmoniously, and substitute for it a series of schools in each of which some particular religion would be taught, and which would become the organs of proselytism and centres of sectarian animosity.

Mr. P. O'BRIEN supported the resolution, considering it directly antagonistic to the address adopted a few days before by a chance majority.

Mr. GROGAN regretted that the resolution had not been met by a direct negative, instead of a questionable acceptance, from the supporters of the former address. He proposed, as an amendment, the addition of the following words to the resolution of the honourable member for Louth:—

But that, consistently with these principles, it is the opinion of this House that no school shall be disentitled to receive aid from the funds of the Board because the rules of such school require a portion of Scripture to be read each day by every child as part of the general instruction of the school.

Mr. HAMILTON having defended the Irish Church



Education Society, Lord BERNARD moved the adjournment of the debate. Lord PALMERSTON remonstrated against the postponement of a decision on a question which had, he thought, been sufficiently discussed. Mr. I. BUTT believed that the resolution was both by intention and tenour a direct reversal of the address. The attempt to reconcile the two, made by Mr. Walpole, required that their meaning should be interpreted in a non-natural sense. On a division the motion for adjournment was negatived by a majority of 331 to 50—281.

Another motion for adjourning the House was made by Mr. VANCE. (Groans.) After a brief discussion relative to the propriety of protracting the discussion, Lord PALMERSTON again remonstrated against delay in arriving at a determination of the question:—

I call upon the House now, this night, to decide whether the national mixed system of education in Ireland which has conferred such great benefits, and which, if persevered in, will confer still greater benefits upon the people of Ireland, is to be continued or put an end to,—whether religious peace is to be established in Ireland, or religious war declared? (Cheers.) That is the important question upon which the House has to vote, and I think the House is just as competent to come to a decision upon it to-night as it could be to-morrow, or any other night to which the debate might be adjourned. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. NAPIER complained that this announcement of the Ministerial interpretation of the resolution had been delayed so long.

Mr. LABOUCHERE reminded the House that he had very early in the debate emphatically stated that the Government accepted the resolution as directly reversing the address. (Loud cheers and counter cheers.)

Mr. DISRAELI declared his intention to vote for the resolution, of which he gave an independent interpretation:—

By voting for it I shall signify my wish to support in its fundamental principles the system of national education that at present exists in Ireland; but it will be perfectly open to me to support any modification in that system consistent with those fundamental principles. If I had supposed that, by voting for the address moved the other night by my right honourable friend, I had voted for any object inconsistent with the policy I have indicated, I should not have supported it. (Hear, hear.) I do not wish now to enter into any discussion on the subject, but as the Secretary for the Colonies seemed to suppose that the interpretation put upon the resolution by himself and his colleagues would bind every gentleman who might vote for it, I felt it my duty to guard against that inference, and to vindicate the feelings and sentiments by which my vote will be guided. (Cheers.)

Mr. I. BUTT having spoken, the House again divided, and rejected the motion for adjournment by 328 votes to 39—289.

A third division was immediately afterwards taken on Mr. Grogan's amendment. There appeared—

For the amendment . . . . .	95
Against it . . . . .	282
Majority . . . . .	187

The original resolution was then put, and carried without opposition.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

On Thursday evening, Mr. BIGGS took the oaths and his seat for the borough of Leicester.

Friday, being the anniversary of the Queen's accession, the House of Lords did not sit.

The Joint-Stock Companies Winding-up Amendment Bill was read a second time in the Commons on Friday, by a majority of 112 to 77. By those who supported it, the measure was described as a "creditor's bill;" by those who opposed it, as "fatal to the credit and stability of joint-stock banks."

In reply to a question from Mr. H. Baring, Lord PALMERSTON said that the entry of the Guards on their return from the Crimea would be so arranged as to time and route that the whole of the inhabitants of the metropolis who chose might witness the sight. They would afterwards be inspected in Hyde-park.

On Friday, after some discussion, Lord PALMERSTON withdrew the Agricultural Statistics Bill, promising to introduce it next session.

Mr. BOWYER, on Friday, remarked that the Italian Foschini, who had lately stabbed a compatriot in London, had hitherto evaded research. He inquired whether any means had been taken to secure his apprehension. Sir G. GREY described the efforts that were making to capture the criminal, of whom a description had been forwarded to all the outposts, and to every country where by the existing treaties offenders against the English criminal law would be arrested and given up. There were, he believed, good grounds to believe that the culprit in question, whom his fellow refugees were supposed to have kept concealed in this country, would be even yet brought to trial for his offence.

In reply to Lord R. Cecil, Sir G. GREY said, he hardly expected that the London Corporation Bill would be taken on Thursday, but he would, in a few days, state the course he proposed to take with regard to it.

The Royal assent was given by commission, on Monday, to the following bills: Sir William Fenwick Williams' Annuity, Reformatory Schools (Scotland), Juvenile Convict Prison (Ireland), Public Health Supplemental, Draughts on Bankers, Pawnbrokers, National Gallery, Oxford University, and a number of private bills.

On Friday, on the motion for postponing the commitment of the Church-rate Abolition Bill to Thursday (to-morrow), Mr. MOWBRAY said he understood Government had now charge of this bill, and he wished to know if the noble lord at the head of the Government would at once say that no further time would be taken up by the bill, and that it should be withdrawn? Lord PALMERSTON: The Government have not charge

of the bill. On the order of the day for the further consideration of the Dissenters' Marriages Bill, Lord GALWAY moved that the House do now adjourn. He considered that the conduct of the Government, with reference to the Church-rates Abolition Bill, was equivocal. Lord PALMERSTON said the bill was not in charge of the Government, but under that of the honourable member for the Tower Hamlets, who was constantly urging him to give him a day. An irregular discussion then arose as to whether the order of the day for the Church-rate Abolition committee had been properly moved, which ended in the motion for adjournment being withdrawn, and the order for the Dissenters' Marriages Bill being postponed till Tuesday.

In answer to Mr. H. BARING, Lord PALMERSTON said the entrance into London of the Guards who returned from the Crimea would be so arranged that the whole of the inhabitants of the metropolis, who might choose to do so, would have an opportunity of witnessing their return; they would afterwards be inspected in Hyde-park.

On Thursday, the Earl of DERBY laid on the table a bill to amend the Oath of Abjuration, by striking out the words which refer to the descendants of James II. He stated he would not proceed with his bill until the result of the debate on Mr. Milner Gibson's bill—fixed for Monday—was known. If the House adopted Mr. Gibson's bill, Lord Derby would withdraw his; if not, he would take a second reading on an early day.

#### PARLIAMENTARY DIVISION.

##### CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY BILL.

The following is the majority of eighty-four that voted with Mr. Heywood on Friday evening in favour of his amendment for allowing M.A.'s to become members of the Senate, irrespective of their religious opinions:—

Adair, Colonel	Fortescue, C. S.	Pellatt, Apsley
Anderson, Sir James	Freeston, Colonel	Pigott, Francis
Barnes, Thomas	French, Col.	Price, W. P.
Baxter, Wm. E.	Gaskell, J. M.	Ricardo, S.
Beaumont, W. B.	Gibson, Rt. Hn. T. M.	Rice, Edward R.
Bell, James	Goderich, Viscount	Ridley, George
Berkeley, F. W. F.	Hadfield, George	Robartes, T. J. A.
Black, Adam	Hastie, Alexander	Russell, F. C. H.
Bland, Loftus H.	Higgins, Colonel O.	Scobell, Captain
Bonham-Carter, J.	Ingram, A.	Shree, Wm.
Bowyer, George	Jackson, William	Smith, John B.
Brady, John	Kennedy, Tristram	Sommerville, Sir W.
Brotherton, Joseph	Langton, H. G.	Strickland, Sir G.
Butler, C. S.	Lee, Wm.	Strutt, Right Hon. E.
Butt, I.	Mackie, John	Thompson, George
Cheetham, John	Maguire, John F.	Thornely, Thomas
Cockburn, Sir A. J. E.	Mall, Edward	Tite, William
Collier, R. P.	Milligan, Robert	Walsley, Sir J.
Cowan, Charles	Milner, Sir W. M. E.	Warner, Edward
Craufurd, E. H. J.	Monck, Viscount	Watson, W. H.
Deasy, Richard	Murrough, John P.	Whitman, James
Dillwyn, Lewis L.	Napier, Sir Charles	Wilkinson, W. A.
Duncan, George	Norrey, Sir D. J.	Willcox, Brodie M'G.
Dunlop, A. M.	North, Frederick	Williams, Wm.
Emond, J.	O'Brien, Patrick	Winnington, Sir T. E.
Fenwick, H.	O'Brien, James	Wise, John A.
Ferguson, Sir R.	O'Connell, Captain	TELLERS.
Ferguson, J.	O'Flaherty, A.	Heywood
Forster, Charles	Pechell, Sir G. B.	Williams, Sir W. C.

It will be seen that two members of the Government, the Attorney-General and Viscount Monck, voted with the honourable member for North Lancashire. We subjoin also the minority of sixty-two, in which will be observed the names of Lord Palmerston, Sir G. Grey, Sir C. Wood, Mr. Horsman, and Mr. Osborne:—

Acland, Sir T. D.	Fitzgerald, J. D.	Osborne, Ralph
Alexander, J.	Fitzroy, Rt. Hon. H.	Palmer, Robert
Archdall, Capt.	George, J.	Palmerston, Viscount
Baring, Rt. Hn. Sir F. T.	Gordon, Hon. A.	Rust, James
Barrow, W. H.	Grey, Sir G.	Sawle, C. B. G.
Bentley, G. W. P.	Guinness, Richard S.	Smith, Sir W. B.
Blackburn, Peter	Gwyn, Howel	Smith, W. M.
Bouverie, Rt. Hn. E. P.	Hamilton, G. A.	Smollett, Alexander
Bramley-Moore, J.	Heathcote, Sir W.	Spooner, Richard
Bruce, Major C.	Herbert, Henry A.	Stewart, Sir M. R. S.
Buck, Colonel	Horsman, Rt. Hn. E.	Sutton, J. H. M.
Bunbury, W. B. M.	Knox, Hon. W. S.	Walpole, Rt. Hn. S. H.
Burrows, E.	Lewis, Sir G. C.	Warren, Samuel
Chambers, M.	Lockhart, Wm.	Wigram, L. T.
Cole, Hon. H. A.	Mallins, R.	Wilson, James
Coote, Sir C. H.	Massey, W. N.	Wood, Rt. Hon. Sir C.
Davies, John L.	Michell, W.	Woodd, B. T.
Davison, Richard	Montgomery, H. L.	Wynne, Right Hon. J.
Drumlanrig, Viscount	Montgomery, Sir G.	TELLERS.
Duncombe, Hon. W. E.	Mowbray, John R.	Hayter, Rt. Hn. W. G.
Dunne, Colonel	Naas, Lord	Mulgrave, Earl of

The threatened strike of factory operatives at Preston has commenced. In accordance with the notice served upon Mr. William Bashall, thirty minders, who were employed at Wellfield Mill, came out on strike last Friday evening. On Saturday the operatives attended at the mill, and received their past week's earnings; but during the interview no attempt to compromise or arrange the dispute was made by either party. The "turnouts" will, therefore, be supported, in accordance with a resolution passed at a recent meeting. The power-loom weavers and minders' movement for an advance is still being agitated, but it is to be hoped that an amicable arrangement will be effected without the alternative of a strike. The strike is not generally approved of.

On Saturday morning, as the up-parliamentary train, which left Hastings at seven o'clock, was descending the incline about a mile on the London-side of Tonbridge-Wells, a frightful occurrence took place. The incline of this branch of the South-Eastern Railway is very steep, being one in fifty; and, as the train was in motion, the axle-tree of the engine snapped in two, throwing the carriages and tender off the line, and causing the death of the fireman, and dangerously injuring the engine-driver, besides several of the passengers, many of whose injuries are of such a serious nature that it is feared they will prove fatal. At an inquest held on the body of the unfortunate engine-driver, the jury returned a verdict, "That the deceased was accidentally killed by the breaking of the leading axle of a locomotive engine, in which there was a flaw, but of how long standing there was no evidence to prove."

#### PRESENTATION TO MR. HINDLEY, M.P.

On Wednesday evening, a soirée was held at Ashton-under-Lyne, for the purpose of presenting a testimonial to Mr. Charles Hindley, M.P., who has now represented that borough in Parliament twenty-two years. The testimonial consisted of a portrait, painted by Mr. Garside, of Ashton, a silver inkstand, and a gold pen and pencil-case. The portrait was presented to Mrs. Woods, daughter of Mr. Hindley, and wife of the Mayor of Wigan, and the inkstand, pen, and pencil-case were presented to Mr. Hindley himself. The inkstand bears the following inscription: "Presented to Charles Hindley, Esq., M.P., with a full-length portrait and frame, by his fellow-townsmen and neighbours of all classes, for his long, unwearied public services, his humane and philanthropic conduct to improve the mental, social, and moral condition of the people, and to cement in a holy bond of union all classes of the community." Mr. N. Buckley, the mayor, presided. Mr. Aitkin made the presentation, on behalf of upwards of 3,000 subscribers. Mrs. Woods returned thanks in person; and as we very rarely have the privilege of reporting a lady's speech, we are glad to be able to give the one in question, which we are told was uttered in a clear, distinct, and firm tone, and with a sweet and musical voice:—

Ladies and gentlemen,—I thank you for the kindness which has prompted you to present me with so valuable a gift as the portrait of a father must ever be to his child. It is particularly gratifying, that after so lengthened a period as twenty-two years, my father should still continue to possess your confidence. I can bear testimony to his anxiety to do his duty, and to give satisfaction to you. The prosperity of Ashton, the social improvement of the people, and the happiness of all classes, have always been objects dear to him. I again thank you for remembering me in this testimonial, and beg to assure you, that though now removed from you, my native place is often present to my thoughts, and will always occupy a warm place in my heart, and I trust still to have many opportunities of maintaining that interest in the prosperity and happiness of this town and neighbourhood, which has been instilled in my mind from my earliest infancy.

Deafening applause greeted the conclusion of Mrs. Wood's speech, and was continued for some time after Mr. Hindley had risen to return thanks for the honour which had been done him. He trusted they were there upon no idle ceremony. It was not a thing of frequent occurrence, for a man to retain the confidence of his constituents for twenty-two years; and he thought that fact was as honourable to them as it was honourable to him. A connexion of twenty-two years in political matters was no slight fact; and he felt that the confidence which they had afforded him, was the greatest reward which he could possibly have, except that other reward which he always had—the conviction of having done his duty. (Cheers.) Mr. Hindley then reviewed his political career in connexion with the borough of Ashton, and concluded by expressing his readiness still to serve his constituents to the best of his ability; and added that he was equally ready, should they deem it right to have a younger, a more energetic, and an abler man, to represent them, to retire into private life. He resumed his seat amid protracted cheering. The Rev. J. G. Rogers (Independent minister) proposed, in complimentary terms, the health of the Bishop of Manchester, coupled with the House of Lords. The Lord Bishop expressed sincere thanks for the kind manner in which his health had been proposed and received, and assured them of his readiness, while holding the distinctive principles of the Church of England, to co-operate with Dissenters so far as they were agreed. He remembered that the Protestant Dissenters, with the ministers of the Episcopal Church, had united to bring about the glorious revolution of 1688. He then made some complimentary remarks on Mr. Hindley's efforts in the cause of education; and stated the pleasure with which he had come to take part in that evening's meeting—a pleasure which was increased by the circumstance that the idea of the testimonial had originated with working men. He thought, after such an exhibition of their ability to appreciate what was good, there was no room for the fears which were entertained when the franchise was last extended. Mr. Alderman Neild, Mr. Watts, Mayor of Manchester, Mr. A. Prentice, and other gentlemen well known in the neighbourhood, took part in the proceedings, which were of a highly gratifying character to the honourable member.

#### A SLAVE PURCHASED IN PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN.

At the conclusion of the sermon on Sunday morning, June 1st, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher announced to his congregation that he was about to perform an action of a most extraordinary nature, which he would preface by reading a portion of the 12th chapter of Matthew. He accordingly read the 10th, 11th, and 12th verses of that chapter, after which he proceeded to give a sketch of the later history of a slave-girl, Sarah by name, an appeal in whose behalf he had lately received. She was, he said, the daughter of a Southern planter, acknowledged by himself as his own offspring, and reared in his own family, until his other daughters growing up had treated her so cruelly that she attempted to escape. She was captured and taken back to her paternal master, who made immediate preparations to sell her to the extreme south, refusing to dispose of her to any one who would permit her to remain in the neighbourhood. Many persons in the vicinity, knowing her to be a most faithful, efficient, and therefore valuable piece of property, were anxious to purchase her; but her owner utterly refused to sell her to them, his object being to have her removed to so great a distance that her near relation to the others of his children could occasion them



no further mortification. She was accordingly sold to a Southern man, who held her at 1,500 dollars, but who finally consented to part with her for 1,200 dollars. A slaveholder in Washington, pitying the girl, bought her for the latter sum—immediately, however, setting on foot a subscription to enable her to purchase her freedom, he himself contributing 100 dollars, another man, also a slave-holder, gave 100 dollars, and 700 dollars were finally obtained. "At this juncture," said Mr. Beecher, "I received a letter, asking if we could do anything toward making up the rest of the money, to which I replied that I would promise nothing unless we could see her here." The reverend gentleman here stepped from his desk, and, with an encouraging "Come up, Sarah," he led upon the platform a young, intelligent-looking mulatto girl, whom he presented to the crowded audience as the slave girl in question. She is apparently about twenty-three years old, probably three-quarters white, of very pleasing and modest appearance. Mr. Beecher seated her in a chair by his side, while he continued his remarks. She was here, he said, on her parole of honour. She had promised to go back, and she must return, either with or without the 500 dollars which were yet necessary to make her a free woman. A collection would be taken up, and the result would show their verdict. By this time there was hardly a dry eye in the whole immense congregation of nearly 3,000 people. Men wept, and women sobbed—not shamefacedly, but openly, and without any attempt at concealment. All seemed to be touched to the very heart. The like scene has never been witnessed in the world. In a Christian land, on the Christian Sabbath, in the pulpit of a Christian church, by the lips of a Christian minister, a trembling, shrinking woman begged from a Christian people money to save herself from a life of slavery and compulsory prostitution. One gentleman here rose, and announced that the money should be forthcoming to make her free, and that if necessary, he would be personally responsible for the entire amount. This announcement was received with hearty and long-continued applause, the audience being no longer able to restrain their feelings, and Mr. Beecher expressing his approval of the jubilant demonstration. Sarah, the slave girl, had up to this time preserved a tolerable composure, but, when the certainty was declared that she should not go back to a life of slavery, she buried her face in her handkerchief and wept aloud. As the collectors passed among the audience, the plates were actually heaped up with the tokens of substantial sympathy, one lady even took the jewellery from her person and cast it into the plate. The amount collected on the spot was 784 dollars, which, besides completing the sum necessary for the purchase of Sarah, will also rescue her child, a boy of four years, who is now in bondage. The scene was one of the most remarkable and exciting ever enacted in this country before a religious congregation; and the instantaneous and most satisfactory pecuniary response to the plea for liberty shows that the Anti-Slavery sentiment is ready, when occasion requires, to indicate its sincerity by arguments more tangible and substantial than mere words.—*Tribune*.

## OUR CRIMINAL RECORD.

Melton Mowbray has been the scene of a murder and attempted assassination. Early on Thursday, the keeper of the Thorpe toll-gate (a mile out of Melton, on the Grantham-road), named Edward Woodcock, seventy years of age, and his grandson, James Woodcock, aged ten, were discovered to have been barbarously murdered in their dwelling. The poor old man lay weltering in his blood on the house floor, with his throat cut, and a bullet wound through his body, and at least a dozen stabs; and the child lay dead in bed, with his head half severed, and his body also frightfully gashed. William Brown, a returned convict, is suspected of the crime. On Thursday afternoon, bloodhounds were put on the scent, and tracked from the toll-gate to a barn where Brown was seen the night before the murder, but no further traces were obtained. He was captured on Sunday at Wetherley in Yorkshire. It appears that after attending the Methodist chapel on Sunday evening he went to a public-house in that town. The account of the murders had just before been read from a newspaper with a description of Brown. From that description suspicion was excited that the man who had just come in was the accused person. The landlord at once secured him, telegraphed to Leicester, and on the following morning the chief constable and two policemen arrived and identified the prisoner. On Monday evening, the prisoner was removed from Leeds to Leicester in safe custody. The adjourned inquest was held on Saturday, and was again adjourned until four o'clock on Friday afternoon.

On Friday, another tragedy occurred at Melton. Mr. Thomas Clarke went into the house of Mr. Shoulet, auctioneer, and shot him in the breast. The wound is not fatal. The police proceeded to apprehend Mr. Clarke, who attempted to commit suicide, and slightly cut his throat. Clarke is a young man of twenty-four, the son of another auctioneer in the town. The motive of his crime is not known, but he had been drinking, and seemed half mad.

There has been another death by poison at Leeds—Mrs. Sarah Ritchie, a widow, aged fifty-one, who resided with her father and sisters, in Crescent-street, Park-street. The old man is bedridden, and the deceased and her sister worked for their living—the former as a stay stitcher, the latter as a charwoman. A post-mortem examination showed that deceased had died from the effects of a large dose of bichromate of potass, a poison almost unknown to medical men as having been used to destroy human life, and one of which scarcely one person in a thousand ever heard. At the inquest, one of deceased's sons deposed that he was a dyer, and knew the poisonous properties

of bichromate of potass. He believed his mother knew it to be a poison, as well as he did. About a month ago she asked him to give her some "chrome" to poison bugs. He told her he could not do so, and she said nothing more about it. He could not conceive any reason she had to poison herself. She would find no difficulty in purchasing bichromate of potass at a druggist's. The evidence being in an incomplete state, the inquiry was adjourned.—*Leeds Mercury*.

Mrs. McKnight, a lady residing at Ben Rhydding, near Ilkley, has been found dead. She had been to that village. Not arriving home at the expected time, alarm was excited, which increased as the evening advanced. At length a search was set on foot, which resulted in the finding of the body of the unfortunate lady in a little glen near the Cow Pastures. It was at first thought she had been seized with a fit, and had then fallen into the hollow. But circumstances have come to light which go far to prove that the unfortunate lady was waylaid and murdered in broad daylight, within only a short distance of shops where she had been transacting business and making small purchases. The precise manner of her murder—if murder it really be—is, of course, unknown; but there is too much reason to fear that on her return from Ilkley, with a small parcel in her hand, she was pounced upon by some two or more of those vagabonds who had been seen in the neighbourhood shortly before; that she was grasped by the throat with such violence that she dropped upon one knee; that she was then struck upon the top of the head, so as to render her senseless, and then carried to the place where the body was subsequently found; that she was there robbed of her purse, but, before her jewellery could be removed, the robbers were disturbed: that the throat was grasped by the ruffians with such violence, that the unfortunate lady was strangled.

## Postscript.

Wednesday, June 25.

## THE EPISCOPAL BENCH.

On Saturday, the *Times* announced that the Rev. R. C. Trench, examining chaplain to the Bishop of Oxford, had been offered and had accepted the vacant see of Bristol and Gloucester, giving at the same time a memoir of the new bishop. Yesterday, however, there appeared in prominent type the following announcement: "We are requested to state that the announcement of the appointment of the Rev. R. C. Trench to the vacant see of Gloucester and Bristol was premature. No successor has, we believe, as yet been found for the late bishop."

The *Morning Advertiser* has further rumours respecting the episcopate: "We understand that Dr. Blomfield has sent in his resignation, owing to continued ill health, as Bishop of the Metropolitan diocese, and that the Bishop of Durham contemplates the immediate resignation of the See which he has occupied for so many years."

## THE DIVISION ON IRISH NATIONAL EDUCATION.

In the division which occurred yesterday week on Mr. Walpole's Irish Education motion, the names of Sir James Graham, Mr. Gladstone, and Lord Stanley appear in the minority. Mr. Arthur Kinnaird voted in the majority. In Monday night's division on Mr. Grogan's amendment, which was rejected by 283 to 95, the only Liberal name in the minority is that of Mr. Warner, M.P. for Norwich, which, we suppose, must be there by mistake. Mr. Walpole's name does not appear at all in the division list published in the Votes and Proceedings! On this subject M. P. writes to this morning's *Times* as follows: "The division-list printed this morning contains only 279 names as voting against Mr. Grogan's amendment last night. The tellers, as you are aware, reported 282. One of the three whose names are missing was Mr. Walpole. It is thought the division-clerks could not believe their eyes when he passed them. If we knew who the other two were, the same explanation would probably apply to their case!" Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Henley, and Sir F. Theizer appear to have been absent from the division, but Mr. Disraeli and Sir J. Pakington voted with the majority.

## YESTERDAY'S PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords yesterday, Lord LYNDBURGH brought up the report of the Select Committee on the Law of Divorce, and gave notice that, on Thursday next, he should move that the subject be considered in committee of the whole House.

The Joint Stock Companies Bill and the Factories Bill were respectively passed through committee.

The Police (Counties and Boroughs) Bill was reported, with the amendments, and ordered to stand for third reading.

The Sleeping Statutes Bill was read a second time, on the motion of Earl FORTESCUE.

The second reading of the Oath of Abjuration Amendment Bill, in which the formula "On the true faith of a Christian" was retained, was moved by the Earl of DERBY. As the oath had become unnecessary, it was most desirable it should be got rid of. It appeared to the consciences of many noble lords that the oath was not only unnecessary but blasphemous. The object of the bill was to provide that in all cases where the Oath of Abjuration was administered, the part of it applicable to the descendants of the Pretender should be omitted.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE could not allow the bill to pass without expressing his dissent. He objected entirely to the bill, for whatever might be its merits, the manner in which it was introduced placed their lordships in a most offensive attitude to the House of Commons. At a future stage he would move the rejection of the bill.

The Earl of DERBY said he had proposed the bill in its present form to avoid any chance of a conflict with the House of Commons.

The bill was read a second time, and their Lordships adjourned at twenty minutes to eight.

In the House of Commons, the Speaker took the chair at twelve o'clock.

Sir F. KELLY in moving the third reading of the Nawab of Surat Treaty Bill, said that the Government had consented to the bill, and the only persons who stood in the way of the settlement of this matter were the Directors of the East India Company. Sir J. W. Hogg in a very excited manner, denounced the conduct of the Government. Her Majesty's Government, he said, ought to be ashamed of themselves for consenting to a compromise. If the successors of the late Nawab were entitled to the 15,000*l.* a year, they should have the whole of it intact, because, if they were entitled to it at all, they were being robbed by a compromise of any kind. The honourable baronet, after going through the details of the case, moved that the bill be read a third time this day six months.

[A good deal of amusement was caused in the House by the constant attacks the honourable baronet made upon the Government. Some time before bringing his speech to a close, he apologised for the length of time he had occupied, and exclaimed, pointing to the Ministerial bench, on which Mr. Danby Seymour, one of the secretaries of the Board, was sitting alone—"There's my excuse—there's my excuse—the last rose of summer." (Loud laughter.) When a paltry grant for a bridge is brought forward, or anything about a paltry colony, down comes the noble lord at the head of the Government, and the whippers-in bring up their forces, but when this great question is under discussion none of Her Majesty's Ministers are here." The violence of the honourable baronet's gesticulations and his extraordinary earnestness of style called forth roars of laughter. It is but justice to Mr. Vernon Smith, the President of the Board of Control, to state that when Sir J. W. Hogg made his attack upon the Government he had left the Treasury bench only a moment or two, and was not absent from the debate three minutes.]

The motion was, after considerable discussion, carried to a division, on which there appeared—Ayes, 213; Noes, 28—185. The bill was then read a third time, and passed.

The Sardinian Loan Bill was also read a third time, and passed.

The House re-assembled at six o'clock, but was almost immediately counted out.

It is with extreme gratification that we are enabled to announce the appointment of Sir William Williams of Kars as Commandant of Woolwich, General Win-yates having resigned.—*Daily News*.

The Queen held a Privy Council and Court at Buckingham Palace yesterday afternoon. Mr. Cramp-ton, late Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America, was presented to Her Majesty at an audience by the Earl of Clarendon. Viscount Palmerston, Sir George Grey, and the Earl of Clarendon had audiences of the Queen.

Last night's *Gazette* announces that the Queen has granted the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to Rear-Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons, Bart., G.C.B., by the name, style, and title of Baron Lyons of Christchurch; of a Baronet to Sir Baldwin Wake Walker, of Oakley House, Suffolk, K.C.B., Captain in and Surveyor of Her Majesty's Navy.

The Duke of Bedford and the Marquis of Westminster have contributed each 10,000*l.* towards the erection of new churches in London.

The Lord Mayor will this day entertain the Earl of Derby and a parliamentary party at the Mansion House. It will be a full dress party.

Telegraphic despatches received by the French Government report that the Garonne and Loire are rising fast.

On Sunday last, several Frenchmen arrived at Southampton in a pilot boat. They had arrived outside the Isle of Wight in a South Sea whaler from Tahiti, where they had made a fortune, and were going to France, as Tahiti nabobs, to live upon the property they had accumulated.

A man named George Holmes, well known in the district, was on Monday taken before Mr. G. F. Billam, a magistrate at Otley, on suspicion of having been concerned in Mrs. McKnight's death, near Ilkley. He has been remanded.

It appears that the hatti-scherif has not been well received at Erzeroum, and that Christians are insulted in the streets and places of public resort, far worse than before the passing of the Emancipation Act.

## MARK-LANE, THIS DAY.

There was a very limited supply of English wheat in to-day's market. For most kinds, we had a firm demand, at prices fully equal to Monday's improvement in the quotations. We had very little foreign wheat on show; all descriptions met a steady inquiry, and late rates were fully supported. Floating cargoes of grain were in request, both for France and Belgium. The few samples of barley and malt in the market realised extreme quotations. Oats, beans, and peas moved off briskly, at full currencies. The flour trade was firm, at fully late rates.



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## NOTICE.

The Publisher begs respectfully to remind Subscribers to the NONCONFORMIST that in consequence of the alteration in the size and price of the Paper in April last, subscriptions dated to the end of June became due on the 7th inst.

## The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1856.

## SUMMARY.

THE LORDS have once more refused relief to the Jew, independence to the Commons, and the right of free election to the constituencies. The appearance of the Oath of Abjuration Bill in the Upper House, was accompanied by an ominous announcement from the Earl of Derby, that in the event of its rejection he would ask a second reading for a bill of his own, designed to amend the oath without admitting the Jew. Notwithstanding that the measure sent up from the Commons was supported, in its integrity, by the argumentative eloquence and constitutional authority of Lord Lyndhurst, the Opposition, led by the Earl of Stanhope, was successful by a majority of thirty-two. One remarkable feature of the debate was the speech of Lord Ravensworth, who avowed himself a convert to the Liberal side on this question,—and another, the general silence of responsible leaders. The Ministry was represented only by the Marquis of Landowne, who gave a tardy though unequivocal support. Lord Clanricarde gave notice last night, when Lord Derby's bill was read a second time, that he should oppose it at a future stage. But it is of little consequence whether the solemn abjuration of an extinct family do or do not continue among parliamentary formula, in comparison with the question raised by the pertinacious bigotry of the peers. By refusing alike direct and indirect measures of Jewish relief, they challenge to a trial of strength a professedly Liberal Government and popular Legislature.

Lord Melbourne, when Prime Minister, is said to have been in a state of consternation at the prospect of a See falling vacant, on account of the clashing claims of partisans. The present head of the Government, though a man of stronger nerves, can scarcely contemplate without apprehension the necessity of finding a successor to the late Dr. Monek in the diocese of Bristol and Gloucester, and, perhaps, to the Bishops of London and Durham. The leading journal appears to have been at fault in assigning the Rev. R. C. Trench, examining chaplain to the Bishop of Oxford, and well known for his theological and other literary publications, to the first of these. The announcement was "premature." Perhaps Lord Palmerston may contemplate the division of the united diocese of Bristol and Gloucester, notwithstanding *Punch's* assurance that "mitres are sufficiently numerous for all religious, moral, social, and political purposes." This will be the conclusion of every man of liberal views who observes that no less than seventeen members of the Episcopal Bench voted against the admission of Jews to the other House of Parliament.

Inconsistency is the order of the day. The two Houses of Parliament vote for irreconcilable principles on the same evening; the one for religious exclusion, and the other for comprehension. The Earl of Derby, on Monday, votes to continue a civil stigma on the Jews, and on Wednesday is the guest of a Hebrew Lord Mayor at the Mansion House. So, also, while the Commons are doing away with University tests, and Mr. Gladstone, with admirable candour, recounts the true principles of practical volun-

taryism in support of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the attempt to support religion by compulsory exactions is encouraged by professed ministers of Christ from various parts of the country. Church-rates are claimed as legally and morally the birthright of the Episcopal sect, and even in a parish so near to the metropolis as Mortlake, the relentless instruments of the law Church have been invading the houses of peaceful citizens, and spared not the property of the venerable Dr. Henderson in their raid on behalf of the gospel of peace and love.

Lord Malmesbury took occasion from the bill making pecuniary provision for Sir W. F. Williams, to urge the claim of the late Major Thompson's widowed mother on the national gratitude—a claim so strongly commended by the lady's straitened circumstances and her son's distinguished services, that Lord Lansdowne as good as promised it should be acknowledged on promising that it should be considered. The *Gazette* announces that Sir E. Lyons is raised to the peerage, and Sir B. Walker promoted to a baronetcy; but neither name will shine so brightly in history as that of the youngest hero of Kars. If such comparisons seem invidious, it should be remembered that they are forced upon us by unequal distribution of honours. —The amplitude of popular welcome must correct the perhaps inevitable inequality of official favour. It is certain, at all events, that the march of the Guards, through the Waterloo-road, on their arrival a few days hence, will be a spontaneous triumph,—and that when Florence Nightingale is known to be at home again, people will not know how well enough to hail her.

The criminal records of the week show how little influence have mere detection and punishment in repression. The villages of Melton and Ilkley have been the scenes of cruel murder,—apparently, on very small provocation. The practice of accepting questionable lives for insurance has been twice exposed in the law courts, and censured by the judges,—but is it therefore likely to go out of fashion?

The Continental news of the week is of varied interest. The Ministers of the French Emperor have published the project of a law to be submitted to the Senate for regulating the Regency, should the Emperor's decease take place before the Prince Imperial has attained his majority. That servile body have exhibited an unexpected independence in refusing their assent to a new tax; while the Corps Legislatif are so resolutely opposed to the bill doing away with prohibitory duties, that it is thought the French Government will succumb, and propose upon many articles an impost higher than was at first contemplated, and amounting to a prohibition. Unhappily the inundations in the south of France have not yet ceased, and the *Moniteur* still appeals for help. Holland, Piedmont, and other states of Europe claim the privilege of joining with England in exhibiting their practical sympathy with the sufferers. Our principal towns have been astir on the subject during the past week, and 17,000*l.* have been sent over as instalments of British liberality. The assembly of Austrian bishops has been brought to a close; the Emperor, in respect to the Concordat, promising to appreciate the wishes of the Episcopacy as far as possible. How long will it be ere the civil and ecclesiastical powers come into collision in Austria, as has been the case in Lombardy? In Parma, the authority of the Kaiser and of his protégé the Duchess clashes: the latter is disposed to show her independence, but the country is militarily occupied by her relentless protector. The Court of Turin is plainly ill at ease as to its present position, and has sent General La Marmora on a mission to Paris and London. Lord Palmerston's sympathy for Piedmont has cooled down below zero. On proposing the committee on the Sardinian Loan Bill, on Monday, the noble lord made the following singular remark. Her Majesty's Government "was anxious to support the Sardinian Government in that enlightened and liberal course which it had so honourably pursued; and if that which was not the case at present should occur—if the Sardinian Government should be animated by schemes of aggression—the British Government would use all the influence it possessed to dissuade it from such a course." This may be taken as a distinct and public warning that Victor Emmanuel must not look for any countenance from the British Government in his struggle with Austria.—The difficulties between the United States and Denmark, relative to the Sound Dues, are removed for the present by a provisional arrangement, pending more leisurely negotiation.

The nomination of Mr. Buchanan, by the Democratic Convention, as its candidate for the Presidency, is scarcely the most important item of American news. The election is not till November,—the Whigs, Know-nothings, and Republicans (or Free-soilers), have yet to make their nominations; and strong as the Democratic party has long been, no one can venture to say

that events will not prove yet stronger. Mr. Buchanan, whatever his merits, is pledged to the Southern policy,—and the working of that policy is now convulsing the North with rage and indignation. The *Daily News* of this morning contains, in a leading article, a painfully-graphic picture of what is now passing in Kansas,—pro-slavery marauders seizing the horses of lonely settlers and prairie waggons, shooting remonstrant citizens, driving women and children to take refuge in the thicket, holding judges and editors in a captivity that may any moment be terminated by a rifle bullet; United States soldiers, bribed and drunken, standing guard over the people thus mercilessly outraged; and the free States arming rapidly for the aid of their emigrant brethren. We have no space now to indulge the reflections thus suggested; but it is a duty and pleasure to say, that the contemporary above named lays under obligation both branches of the Anglo-Saxon family by its frequent and admirable exhibition of American affairs.

## NOTES FROM THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A "count-out" a few minutes after six o'clock last evening, to which hour the House stood adjourned from the morning sitting, vexing as it must have been to those members who had notices of motion on the paper, could scarcely take any but the outside public by surprise. Warm weather, a hot discussion of four hours in the morning, consideration for the Speaker and officers of the House, and a string of motions the consideration of which at this late period of the session could lead to no practical result, operated conjointly with the desire to snatch an evening's leisure, to prevent members from observing that punctuality which is all important on Tuesday evenings. When the House meets after adjournment from a morning's sitting, the Speaker resumes the chair without any preliminary ceremonial. At other times, prayers are read, and the House is counted—but after adjournment, business is resumed at once. Last night, Sir W. Clay had barely time to postpone his Church-rate Bill from Thursday to Friday, when some member (we did not catch who he was), moved that the House be counted. Strangers were ordered to withdraw, the sandglass was turned, two minutes elapsed, and the speaker deliberately counted up to thirty-eight—when the House was declared to be adjourned.

The result, as we have said, was partly owing to a hot discussion in the morning. On Wednesday last, the Nawab of Surat Bill, of which we have already given a brief account, was read a third time by consent, on the understanding that the final debate and division should be taken on the question "that the bill do pass." The reason of this arrangement was that the Board of Control had made an offer to grant the pension of 15,000*l.* during the life-time of the present claimant, and it was deemed desirable to give him time to consider the proposition. As might have been expected, he declined the offer, but ultimately consented to compromise the matter by limiting his claim to three lives. If we are not misinformed, the Board of Control and the two Chairmen of the Court of East India Directors, advised the acceptance of these terms. The Board of Directors, however, under the guidance of Sir James Hogg, refused to accede. There was no alternative, therefore, but to proceed with the bill, and the last stage of it in the House of Commons was triumphantly taken yesterday morning by a majority of 213 to 28.

Sir James Hogg, who had already spoken at great length on the question, occupied two hours. We know not whether we have attempted any description of this honourable member—but presuming that we have not, we will now do our best to present his portraiture. Tall, well-made, with a face somewhat after the cut of George Washington, save that it expresses cunning as well as power, and a head crowned with snow-white locks, the old man would attract attention in any assembly. We know not what may be his age, but we should guess it at something over seventy. He speaks with fluency, and always rises rapidly into passionate fervour. But in the very whirlwind of his passion, it is plain that his intellect is self-possessed. He knows well what he is about, and when most heated seems to be most wary. No one better than he can gild over a bad case—no one is better skilled in the art of making a flagitious job look like a shining virtue. It is said that he can make facts where he cannot find them, and hide them from notice where they are most conveniently abundant. This, of course, is a calumny—but assuredly the honourable gentleman never appears at a loss to prove his position. Yesterday, however, he was so excited, that the President of the Board of Control felt impelled to remind him that when men are acting in a judicial capacity, they should be cool, whereas his honourable friend had been speaking for two hours in a passion. This time, however, the honourable gentleman overshot his mark—unless, which is not im-



probable, he has hopes of getting the Lords to overturn the decision of the House of Commons. His rejection of all moderate terms at last turned the Government against him, and he and Mr. Mangles told a minority of little more than two dozen. How are the mighty fallen!

Thursday morning was spent in committee on the Registration of Voters (Scotland) Bill, previously to which, however, Mr. John Biggs took the oaths and his seat for Leicester. The evening sitting was mainly devoted to the revised Army and Ordnance Estimates, the principal subject of discussion being raised on the item of 38,404*l.* for the Ordnance survey of Scotland. Mr. E. Ellice, jun., proposed to reduce this vote by 8,000*l.*, whereupon a protracted debate arose, during which a scene occurred about which it is best that we should be silent.

On Friday, the bringing up of the report of the Cambridge University Bill came on in the early part of the evening, upon which it had been arranged that Mr. Heywood should propose his amendments on the subject of religious tests. The House was not very fully attended, and, assuredly, the degree of attention displayed by the members present did nothing to indicate that the question excited even ordinary interest. Quietly, however, but effectually, the Voluntaries gained a series of important victories. There was but little speaking, Mr. Heywood alone doing the necessary amount of talk—nor would oratory have been well timed where success was surer without it. The first proof of our strength was manifested on the proposition of Mr. Heywood to add to the bill a clause, the purport of which was, that no religious test should be imposed on undergraduates of the University, as a condition of enjoying any exhibition, scholarship, or other college emolument, available for his assistance while pursuing his studies. To this Mr. Bouverie, on the part of Government, handsomely assented, and the clause, after a very brief discussion, was carried by a majority of 151 to 109. The second triumph was a defensive one. Mr. Wigram proposed to confine the operation of the clause abolishing religious tests, to Bachelors of Arts, so as to place Dissenters in precisely the same position in regard to Cambridge, that they now enjoy in regard to Oxford. Again, Government aided the Dissenters in resisting this restriction, and the proposition was negatived by 118 to 41. The third victory was by far the most important. Mr. Heywood, not satisfied that Dissenters should be admitted to academical honours without the necessity of subscription, proposed to strike out those words of the Bill which prohibited nonconforming M.A.'s from being members of the Senate, and voting as such in the election of its parliamentary representatives. This amendment Mr. Bouverie declared himself bound, by concern for the probable fate of the Bill in the House of Lords, to resist, although he naively confessed, that in the abstract, his opinion was one of concurrence. A third division, therefore, was taken—this time against the Government as well as the Conservatives—and Mr. Heywood's amendment was carried by 84 votes to 60. A fourth and crowning success, we are convinced, might have been gained. The hon. member for North Lancashire had on the paper a notice of an amendment the effect of which would have been to give free access by Dissenters to all emoluments and offices not actually clerical, for which an university degree is the legally required qualification—in other words, to throw open to the competition of Dissenting M.A.'s of Cambridge, the masterships of nearly all the grammar schools in the kingdom. This bold proposition, which we are confident he might have carried, Mr. Heywood was advised and consented to withdraw, on the plea that it would only endanger the measure in the Lords. We doubt the wisdom of his moderation; but we owe the honourable member too large a success to complain that he did not see fit, just now, to make it larger.

What shall we say of the proceedings of Monday night? What can we say of them? A revision of a former vote, and that vote consenting to an Address to the Crown on a topic of great importance, is, to speak of it in the mildest fashion, somewhat irreconcilable with legislative dignity. Mr. Walpole's motion on Irish education, on the merits of which we have spoken at large elsewhere, ought not to have been allowed to go to a division on Tuesday se'nnight without the fullest assurance that it would be rejected. To do Mr. Walpole justice, he had given ample notice of his motion—but it chanced that on the same evening Her Majesty gave a State Ball, and this proved to a large number of ministerial supporters a more powerful attraction than a religious debate in the House of Commons. Mr. Hayter is reported to have been in distress, and to have hinted to his superiors the precarious position of his forces in the event of a division. They, however, shrunk from insisting on an adjournment from fear of being called upon to give up a Government day for

the continuance of the debate, and so they faced the danger, and were defeated by a majority of ten. To let the vote stand without some qualification would have produced the most injurious effects in Ireland. To rescind it would have been awkward, inasmuch as it was an address to the Crown. The plan hit upon was to neutralise it by a resolution, and Mr. Fortescue was selected as the man to bring it forward. A Government day, after all, was obliged to be sacrificed, and the affair came off, after a tedious debate on Monday night. The purport of the resolution, and its effect, we have described in our first page. It will be seen that Mr. Walpole accepted it as harmonising with the object of his address. Mr. Grogan made an attempt to sectarianise it, but was most signally defeated. The whole business was a complication of mismanagement, reflecting little credit on any party, and derogatory to the House of Commons.

#### THE ROEBUCK REFORM.

THE "homily" delivered on Saturday morning, from the chair of the Administrative Reform Association, has the double merit of enforcing the half-forgotten duties of patriotism, and of pointing out the most politic application of its spirit. The movement that began, twelve months since, in a paroxysm of national indignation and alarm, must rely for its prosecution to a successful end upon deep-seated conviction and habitual feeling. The operations that were at first necessarily irregular and almost isolated, need to be systematic, concerted, and sustained. It was Mr. Roebuck's business to evoke motives for renewed, persevering action, and to devise methods of working that should neither exceed nor restrain the power at command.

The former is, from whatever cause, no light matter. There is an almost universal indifference to political affairs—or, at any rate, an almost universal aversion to political action. It is not merely that party distinctions are broken down, and party feeling enfeebled—that among the people generally, as in Parliament, the old divisions are scarcely visible, and are very little observed. That, we long desired, and do not yet regret. But it is also true that while there is greater variety and independence of opinion than ever, there is vastly less earnestness, and an absolute shrinking from an organised assertion of political principle. The change is even less evident on the broad surface of public life than in private circles. Men who were trained to agitation by the corn-law and suffrage questions, who will confess to no alteration of opinion, and are liberal as ever of their labour and money in social charities, do not care even to sign a petition for the ballot or to record their vote at a parliamentary election. Something may be allowed in these cases to the influence of advanced age or altered circumstances,—but the preponderating cause must be sought in political facts. In part it may be attributed to the fatigue of success; in part to the indolence of despair. The last great achievement of public opinion was so dearly purchased, and so unexpectedly assisted,—has been followed by such unlooked-for consequences and such abortive efforts,—that one knows not whether it has done more to supersede or to discourage exertion. Immediately on the repeal of the corn-laws, everyone who had "a cause" to advocate, was confident that it needed only advocacy to succeed in, at most, seven years. Sir Joshua Walmsley initiated a suffrage agitation,—and it died out in two years. Mr. Cobden headed the peace party,—and we have had wars and rumours of wars. Mr. Berkeley took up the ballot,—and it is no further advanced than when Mr. Grote had it in hand. But the newspaper stamp was abolished by a committee that worked chiefly in the police-courts,—and Mr. W. Williams finds himself superseded by Mr. Gladstone as democratic financier. A not unnatural, though very disagreeable, result of this uneven march of events, is a general scepticism as to the relative advantages of moving or of standing still. No one can be sure that administrative reform schemes of the first order are not in the rival portfolios of Mr. Disraeli and Mr. Gladstone; and that parliamentary reform will not be more advanced by the competition of young Conservatism with old Whiggism, than by the revival of Radical and Chartist feuds.

But in this perplexity, duty is clear, though feeling may be languid. There is no release from the permanent obligation of good citizens to watch and work. Unable to control the current of affairs, they are yet bound to observe it, and give a friendly push to every craft that may deserve to be helped. It is very mortifying that one cannot get up, even in one's own heart, a passion for manhood suffrage, or any other good old object,—especially as one is sure that until manhood suffrage is attained all other desirable changes are nearly unattainable. But that is no reason why we should not associate with all who aim at any other good object—such as the destruction of official monopoly and inefficiency,—

and put ourselves even with fortune, by resolving either vigorously to wrest, or gratefully to accept, her boons. It is in this spirit that Mr. Roebuck challenges public adhesion to the movement he has undertaken to conduct. And those who share that spirit will certainly approve, we think, the means he proposes to employ. In addition to that general action on the constituencies which the Association previously contemplated, it will henceforth keep constituencies in close contact with representatives, and itself with both. By correspondence with members of the House of Commons, on questions of administrative reform, it will ascertain their position,—and by correspondence with electors, will endeavour either to strengthen or to change that position. The plan is not an untried one. It has been used with signal success by the friends of religious equality. It has been found to reveal capabilities of indefinite improvement in the existing representation, while it also furnishes the best argument for its amendment. We have a cheerful confidence that, in the hands of such men as Mr. Roebuck and Mr. Morley, it will be worked with such efficiency as to make the veriest nominees of aristocracy do the will of the people in the People's House.

#### THE CRISIS OF COMPROMISES.

THE domestic difficulty of the great Transatlantic Republic ripens into a crisis with greater rapidity than was to have been expected even from the Kansas civil war and the Sumner outrage. It was certain that both these topics would be discussed at numerous and excited meetings throughout the North—but it could not have been anticipated that members of Congress would advocate, in the Broadway Tabernacle, an appeal to arms in resistance of the supreme Government; and that the transcendentalist Emerson would present to the citizens of Concord the awfully practical alternative, separation or enslavement. The philosopher whose writings indicate a habit of mind far removed from revolutionary violence, is reported to have spoken thus:—

The events of the last few years and months and days have taught us the lessons of centuries. I do not see how a barbarous community and a civilised community can constitute one state. I think we must get rid of slavery, or we must get rid of freedom. Life has no parity of value in the free state and in the slave state. In one it is adorned with education, with skillful labour, with arts, with long prospective interests, with sacred family ties, with honour and justice. In the other, life is a fever; man is an animal, given to pleasure, frivolous, irritable, spending his days in hunting, and practising with deadly weapons to defend himself against his slaves and against his companions brought up in the same idle and dangerous way. Such people live for the moment, they have properly no future, and readily risk on every passion a life which is of small value to themselves or to others.

An Ohio representative said, at the New York demonstration, in aid of the Kansas freesoilers:—

If the signs of the times are read correctly by me, there are yet to be other Concordes, Lexingtons, and Bunker-hills. There are to be other battlefields upon which are to bleach the bones of some of the present generation, falling, and fighting as they fall, for the same great principles which nerved the arms and hearts of our revolutionary fathers. Up and be doing! Put on the whole armour, and go out to the battle! The great question now before the people of this country is not the emancipation of the negro, but the emancipation of the white man. We are bound in the bands of slavery to-day, we are gagged, we are prevented from talking out those sentiments which animated the hearts of the spirits in 1776. The crisis has come. Here are two antagonistic powers about to come into collision—freedom and slavery. The question is, which shall we receive? (Loud cries of "Freedom! Freedom!") Which do you desire to transmit to your descendants? Which shall be the governing principle of our American institutions? ("Freedom! Freedom!") Freedom, you say; then labour, and fight, if need be, for it.

This must be, indeed, the beginning of that end which Jefferson thanked God he should not live to witness, and which the greatest statesmen of the Republic since Jefferson—Clay and Webster—broke faith with their own fame and conscience in the delusive hope to avert. It is now thirty-six years from the date of the Missouri compromise—the first of a shameful series of compromises, the last of which was the Nebraska Bill of 1853,—and it appears impossible that the whole refuge of lies should not be swept away by the rising flood of awakened sensibility to all that makes a nation free and honourable. Their history must be understood that the present crisis may be appreciated.

The Missouri compromise came about in this wise. The Constitution agreed upon at the Declaration of Independence could scarcely be said to have compromised the slave question at all,—inasmuch as slavery existed in all the States, and each State was competent to its abolition. But the Constitution recognised a difference between what are known as the free and slave States, by providing that, whilst each State should elect two senators, whatever its population, the State in which the free population was less than the number required for population in the Lower House, should be allowed to reckon three-fifths of its slave population as electors. The rivalry commenced



when Bonaparte sold to the Americans the French province of Louisiana, which he despaired of defending from the British, but only a part of which was erected into a State, and admitted to the Union. It was not till the number of free and slave States was equal that the rivalry became sharp. Then Missouri applied for admission, and the question was which of the two parties in the Senate should obtain a majority of two votes at the expense of the other? It was foreseen that the decision must apply to the case of Arkansas and Florida—territories sufficiently populous to become States, but deeply interested in the institution which half the existing States had abolished within their own borders, and contended that they had a right to regard as disqualifying for admission to the Union. The number of votes likely to accrue to one side or the other, was therefore six—and the contest was one for permanent predominance. It grew so fierce that Jefferson heard in its sounds the knell of the Union. Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, undertook to save the Union by proposing to draw a geographical line, at 36 degrees 30 min. north latitude, south of which the existence of slavery should not debar from the Union. This was the "Missouri compromise,"—gladly adopted by politicians who desired only to find their way out of a difficulty, and sentimentalists who desired to evade a painful alternative; but of small comfort to the far-seeing statesmen who discerned in the prospect fresh surrenders on the part of the North, and final submission by the South. With prophetic force and precision, wrote Jefferson to Adams:—

This is a reprieve only—not a final sentence. A geographical line, coinciding with a marked principle, moral or political, once conceived and held up to the angry passions of men, will never be obliterated; and every new irritation will mark it deeper and deeper.

Slavery being permitted south of the Ohio river, and it being the nature of that reptilious institution to exhaust the soil it stands on, pro-slavery politicians began to look for new territories in that direction. Hence the war with Mexico, and the annexation of Texas. To increase the political value of this latter acquisition, it was divided into five thinly peopled States, giving a balance of ten to the pro-slavery votes in the Senate. To counteract this flagrant attempt to establish in a democratic republic the political supremacy of a small numerical minority, the Northern politicians similarly divided Iowa and Wisconsin, two of their small but comparatively populous States. Thus the balance was maintained till the territories of Kansas and Nebraska were qualified for admission. Lying north of the Missouri line, they would seem to belong unquestionably to the free-soil party,—but they are also unquestionably out of the region contemplated by the original compromise. Thus the whole question was re-opened,—and it was virtually carried against the North, as in the case of California, by an agreement that the permission or prohibition of slavery should be settled by the local Legislature. Then it became an object with either party to populate the new State with its own friends—and the slavery party have resorted to the congenial instrumentality of lawlessness and violence.

No doubt we have got now to the end of compromises. If the South would save itself from excision or compulsory purification, it must withdraw its arrogant pretensions to dominate over the entire Union, overriding the local constitutions, and even the personal sanctity of confederate legislation. It is an insignificant minority—only a few hundred thousands against more than twenty millions. It will, therefore, assuredly succumb in the contest the moment that contest is provoked beyond the endurance of a majority proudly tolerant and ostentatiously forbearing.

#### THE MUNICIPAL DIRECTORY FOR 1856.

London, as re-mapped by the Local Management Act of last session, is fast becoming unintelligible as the old London of countless boards and general official anarchy. Mr. President Thwaites is at the head of a parliament of forty-five members; each representing a lesser senate; and that acting in minor matters, for a more or less populous district—in most cases sub-divided into wards. Besides these representative citizens, there are salaried officers of every degree, from Mr. Bazalgette, the metropolitan engineer, to the dust contractor or inspector of nuisances.

Messrs. Kelly and Co., the well-known publishers of the Post-office Directory, have bethought themselves of supplying all the information peculiar to the London of Sir Benjamin Hall's Act in a cheap separate Metropolitan Directory, and have carried out the idea with the care and completeness that characterise their larger work. A list of the names, occupations, and addresses of the vestrymen and officials, is a conspicuous but by no means exclusive feature of the book. The corporate and parochial functionaries—police and county courts—gas and water companies—superintendent and district registrars—with all that

concerns the public to know concerning them, is made known. A still more important and relevant addition is that of a legal analysis of legislation affecting the metropolis, with tables of fees payable to inspectors,—and all such information as is essential to those about to build, alter, or pull down.

#### A HINT TO PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORS.

On Sunday, were posted on the doors of the various churches and chapels, by the overseers of the several parishes of Middlesex, the usual notices to voters who have votes for the election of members of Parliament for the county and the various boroughs in it, calling their attention to pay all assessed taxes and the poor-rates due on the 5th January last, on the 20th of the next month. Should they not be then paid electors will lose their votes, and will not be entitled to the franchise for one twelvemonth.

#### Spirit of the Press.

Our difficulties with America have been the staple of newspaper criticism during the past week, and very diverse are the views expressed by the various organs of opinion. The *Times* has had several articles on the subject. *Après* of the dismissal of Mr. Crampton, who is now blamed where formerly he was praised, it is said that none of our first-rate statesmen can be induced to accept the embassy to Washington, because the social life of the American continent is not to their taste. It is also intimated that Mr. Crampton's successor will not at present be appointed. The leading journal elaborately discusses the provisions of the celebrated Bulwer-Clayton treaty, assuming that the enlistment question is practically disposed of, and at the close of a long article makes the following definite suggestions:—

To throw aside all past correspondence and make a friendly proposal to the United States, consistent with all we have hitherto done and stated, but as consistent as we can make it with American interests. To be clear—we should propose, first, to make the town now called Greytown, at the mouth of the River San Juan, a free and independent town; secondly, to assign a legitimate extent of territory to the Mosquito Indians, and place them equally under our protection and that of the United States; or, if the manner in which the United States persist in viewing Indians is not compatible with our own, let the United States point out any other mode of duly protecting these Indians which does not grant any exclusive rights or privileges to Great Britain. Thirdly, let us leave the real condition and position of the Bay Islands to arbitrators. Fourthly, let us declare that we do not extend our possessions in British Honduras beyond their limits in 1850, and claim from the United States a recognition of those possessions as they existed in 1850. A proposal of this kind would probably terminate the negotiations.

The *Examiner* praises the course taken by Government on the enlistment question:—

The question was not without difficulty; two opposite courses were open, and for either there was a large following, or either also a formidable opposition. False pride pointed strongly to the one, suggesting the shame of suffering affront, and lowering the dignity of the country in the eyes of the world; arguments too often accepted without question. Our Government has not been the dupe of these fancies. It has seen no wisdom or dignity in the conduct which bears a name as vulgar and little as its nature, the tit-for-tat. It has not insisted on being desperately offended, and desperately unreasonable in consequence. "I am not sore where I am not sore," said a great wit who did not think sensitiveness a concomitant of strength. The dignity of England has no places sore to tenderness. A great nation may well be above a small affront, and let it pass as an idle thing. The course taken is approved by the good sense of the public, and if a Tit-for-Tat Party should arise, it will only make itself supremely ridiculous.

The *Spectator* sees in the proposition of the President's Ministers on the Central American question, the means of removing the material difficulties to a settlement:—

In other words, they propose to submit the questions of fact to the intellect and science of Europe, and questions of disputed authority to the spirit of fairness between the two Governments. Although partial, it appears that such a reference might be quite sufficient. If, for example, the referees should decide whether or not the island of Ruatan belongs to the dependent state of Honduras—whether their reply was in the negative and against the American view of the subject, or in the affirmative and against the English view of the subject, the difficulty of settling the interpretation of the word "occupy" in the Clayton-Bulwer treaty would disappear. Again, the English maintain a right to back the Mosquito Indians even at St. Juan de Nicaragua—the Americans insisting that the Mosquito Indians have no right to be at St. Juan de Nicaragua at all: if the referees were to decide that, on grounds of political geography, the Mosquito Indians have a right to come down South so far as St. Juan, or on the other hand that they have no right to be in that town at all, the dispute between the two Governments which turns upon that point would surcease—"cedit questio."

The *Conservative Press* naturally looks at the American question from a partisan point of view. Inquiring "Ought Mr. Crampton to be made a scapegoat?" it comes to the conclusion that whatever blame there is, falls upon the Government which instructed him, and from which he obtained money to pay his recruiting agents:—

An experienced eye can discern in every act of Mr. Crampton the superior agency which was moving the wire. There is the system acted on, whatever may be the latitude or longitude, in which small and subterranean artifices are employed in a manner sure to eventuate in official embroilment, in political disclosures of the "Birch" kind, and in what we may be branded by the significant term of—Clarendonian complications, resulting in Clarendonian capitulations.

How very Disraelitish! In another article some useful information is given relative to the celebrated Monroe doctrine:—

The Monroe doctrine was first enunciated by President Monroe in his Message to the Congress, on Dec. 2, 1823. It is embodied in these words:—

The occasion has been judged proper for asserting, as a principle in which the rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent position which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonisation by any European Power.

We owe it therefore to candour, and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and European Powers, to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European Power, we have not interfered and shall not interfere. But with the Governments who have declared their independence, and whose independence we have on great consideration and on just principles acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or of controlling in any other manner their destiny by any European Power, in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States.

It was in special reference to the successful revolt of the Spanish colonies that this declaration was made; and, read by the light of the circumstances and anticipations of that time, it is intelligible that the principle might have assumed greater significance, and received a wider interpretation, than subsequent events have justified.

Thirty years ago, there seemed a probability that the American continents would shake themselves clear from European dominions. The Spanish colonies had newly declared their independence. The two Canadas, divided in sentiment, agitated by political intrigues, unsettled in constitution, and making little progress under British rule, were held to this country by but feeble ties. The Washington Cabinet in 1823, viewing the rapid spread of Republican tendencies, and the successes of the Republican party in Spanish America, had some ground for anticipating that the time was at hand when the states of the American continents would have a political system of their own, entirely independent of the political systems prevailing in the countries from which they sprang. But the action to which it looked as likely to render the New World independent of the Old, has had a contrary effect. The communities which shook off the domination of Spain have not been able to found free and independent states; they have degenerated since their separation from the mother country with a rapidity beyond example, while the communities which have preserved unbroken their links with their European Governments, have, with the single exception of the unfortunate British West Indian colonies, advanced in every element of prosperity. Canada is now not a precarious possession of the British Crown, but a mighty and flourishing province; the rival of the United States in material development, and appreciating too warmly its close connexion with England to think of severance. Cuba is firmly attached to Spain. France holds with undisputed grasp her West India possessions. Russia clings tenaciously to her hold on the American continent to the extreme north. The Powers of Europe have possessions and rights in the New World which they will never consent to abandon; and any attempt on the part of the United States to push the Monroe doctrine to an extreme, would lead to a combination against their Government which it would be utterly unable to resist.

But to the general principle that the United States have a fair right to extend their empire in America by all legitimate means, the *Press* thinks no objection will be made by the sense of the country.

Upon the domestic news from the United States, the *Spectator* remarks: "Every day it seemed more probable that the Slavery party of the South would systematically organise itself to support and extend the aggressions which had begun in Kansas; while some of the most distinguished anti-slavery leaders are seizing the opportunity to provoke the slavery men onward with a challenge to the conflict and a settlement of the 'peculiar institution' once for all." The *Daily News* has also recently had one or two articles, written with much ability, and in a thorough anti-slavery strain, on the critical state of the Union. A lengthened but interesting history of the American compromise on "the great domestic controversy" concludes as follows:—

The rest is so recent that we need only indicate the order of the occurrences. Kansas, the territory lying immediately west of Missouri, was the first object of the slave power. Every effort was made to pour in slaveholders and slaves to get possession first; but the Slave States are poor, thinly peopled, and unskilful in organisation, while the Northern States have plenty of wealth, and can send any amount of free settlers, both from their own population and from the immigrant supply which is for ever flowing in. To baffle the free settlers, who would have framed their institutions in an orderly and constitutional way, in pursuance of leave from the federal government, an armed banditti from Missouri crossed the frontier, voted without any qualification of residence, and finally undermined the house where the votes were taken, seized the ballot-boxes, put the free settlers to flight, removed the governor and appointed another, and murdered several of the citizens. The President upheld these intruders in the first instance, sanctioned their appointments, sent United States troops and ammunition to them, and obstructed to the utmost of his power the appointment of a Congressional commission of inquiry. That commission has sat, under threats of violence; and the first part of the evidence has been smuggled safely to Washington: but the capital, Lawrence, is burnt; more murders have been



committed, and civil war seems to be fairly begun. We have related from time to time the proceedings in the Northern and Southern States, in support of the Free Settlers on the one hand and the Border Ruffians on the other. We need only add that as, according to the last census, the slaveholding population of the whole country is under 32 per cent. of the white population, it is clear that the republic can make freedom national and slavery only sectional, whenever it pleases so to do. The time seems to have come for a decision. The decision ought to have been made long ago; but it cannot now be deferred. The passions of the South have been growing vehement since the election of Mr. Banks as Speaker of the Representatives at Washington. The course that will be taken about Mr. Brooks's expulsion from Congress for his assault on Mr. Sumner will indicate much. The spirit of the North is roused. If it does not relapse into apathy, or fear, or sordid interest, it may decide the controversy which so vexed the soul of Washington and his comrades. What the solution will be—whether a submission on the part of the South to a complete remodelling of the policy of the republic, or whether the republic will break up into its elements, and be recompounded as two, the Northern being in sympathy with all other free countries, while the Southern lapses into barbarism, and pursues a "manifest destiny" of buccaneering aggression; or whether any new combination, yet undreamed of, shall arise, we will not undertake to prophesy. The one certain point in the case is that the crisis is come. Mr. Everett thinks that the gold of California would be well spent in purchasing oblivion of a single week—of the week which saw Lawrence burnt beyond the Mississippi, and Mr. Sumner struck down in the Senate at Washington. But, happily, such oblivion is not possible. Compromises have been tried; and, one after another, they have melted away. Something must be done to obtain a settlement, and to preserve the republic; and that something will not be a compromise.

The *Examiner* in discussing "Palmer's end," condemns the practice of officers of gaols and chaplains of soliciting confessions from convicts.

The High Sheriff of Staffordshire manifested an excessive anxiety for Palmer's confession, and the chaplain, when disappointed of a satisfactory answer, did not think it unbecoming his Christian office to say, "Then let your blood be upon your own head." We cannot but question both the sense and decency of this speech. Palmer's blood was on his own head, whether he confessed his guilt or not; and his acknowledgment of his crime, though expiatory to some extent, would not have laid his blood anywhere but where justice rested it. The office of a chaplain is not to embitter a convict's last moments, and the last harsh words the doomed man hears should not be from the lips of the Christian minister appointed to comfort and console.

Our contemporary also contends that government by priests, "is in reality now the leading question on the Continent of Europe."

Democracy had almost everywhere yielded and given way before despotism, when this third power claimed to share the spoil on the ground of being alone able to continue and make sure of the victory. The army reigns over three-fourths of Europe, and the question is whether the priesthood shall not reign with it. In Austria, beyond all doubt, the priesthood has ascended the steps of the throne by means of the Concordat, and sits there with the Emperor.

But the danger is not in that direction only. In France itself the so-called religious party has certainly great power. It must be great when it is able to paralyse the intentions of the Emperor, who appears to be of the same conviction with his great uncle that the Papal Government ought to be secularised, yet who still shrinks from offending or breaking with the ultra-Catholic party. In truth he is afraid of that which is just now courted most by his enemies. Not only the Legitimists, but even the Orleanists, are at its feet; and when Lord Clarendon proposed to secularise the Legations, the most virulent protest against his idea was published by the *Journal des Debats* which stood up as the champion of the Pope. Nor is it the *Debats* and M. St. Marc Girardin alone who are ready to do battle for the Pope. M. Thiers, M. Falloux, M. Berryer, even M. Guizot himself, all Protestant though he be, all the ex-statesmen of Louis Philippe, and all the ex-philosophers, Cousin himself included, may be said to a certain extent to have become partisans of the Church, as at least something better than that bugbear of democracy which has lately so terrified and disordered their imaginations. We are very sorry for it. It is a sign of imbecility on the part of the French constitutionalists, we fear; and might almost lead one to despair of any cause entrusted to the guidance of such men. Their conduct is not much better than that of men who turn monks because of some of the common disappointments of life. Napoleon the Third, sufficiently inclined of himself to favour the Church (for one of his weaknesses is to consider himself the chosen of Heaven), is of course confirmed in such policy by seeing his enemies prostrate before the same power.

#### OPENING OF THE GREAT FOUNTAINS AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

The heavy, sombre Englishman, supposed to live on roast beef and dulness, is evidently changing his character. John Bull entering into the spirit of an outdoor *fête* was in time of yore as incongruous an idea as that suggested by Sydney Smith's irreverent inquiry, how a bishop would go a-courting. But now he can enjoy such refined recreation as though "to the manner born." The grand scene at the Crystal Palace on Wednesday last was the outward indication of prodigious progress—the sign of that increasing taste for refined and innocent enjoyment which has of late years become manifest in the English people. The opening of the grand fountains of the Crystal Palace, which at length complete the plan of that great institution (if so it may be described), might be spoken of as a national *fête*,

only that there were no representatives of the larger section of the community—the working classes. It was the gala day of the well-to-do—a fraternisation of the aristocracy and middle ranks. Soon after noon on Wednesday, all the world seemed hastening towards the great temple that crowns the hills of Norwood. Fearful of the perils and multitudinous squeezes of the railway at London Bridge, we were satisfied with the more humble accommodation of a "bus," the outside commanding a prospect along the heights of Norwood, of which any Cockney may be proud. Around the Palace, at as early a period as three o'clock, all was bustle and excitement. Cheapside at noon day seemed transferred to the Sydenham hill; though the admirable arrangements prevented confusion. The display of vehicles in every adjoining road made one forget that there was a railway to bring down its thousands. The interior of the building seemed already full of gaily-dressed people promenading about—some on the look-out for friends; some, with provident forethought, obtaining inward refreshment while opportunity lasted; others dispersed about the courts; and numbers listening to the inspiring strains of the Palace band, or watching, with curious interest, the movements of its accomplished conductor, M. Manns, whose eyes, like the poet's, were "in a fine phrensy rolling." Yet was the interior but a kind of vestibule to the grounds, whither a never-ceasing stream was flowing, and dispersing in groups and patches over the stately terrace, under the shade of the overarching trees, around the upper fountains, or on the mounds that surrounded the lower basins. The latter was the favourite rendezvous. Delicate ladies, carrying chairs, hastened to the spot; and already, along the edge of the gravel walk where the Queen was expected to pass, there was a fringe of patient spectators, though some three hours yet remained ere the fountains burst forth. Never, perhaps, has a more picturesque, varied, and animated out-door scene been witnessed in our variable climate. The excitement and hilarity everywhere observable, were heightened by the novelty of the occasion, the beauty of the country, and the geniality of the atmosphere. The long interval afforded abundant time for observation and reflection. Many an artist, no doubt, was there, to revel in the picturesque effects that met his gaze. Every elevated spot was occupied. The rising ground south of the great basins was covered with a dense mass of people, the ladies in their bright summer costume of course preponderating, standing, reclining, or seated in little groups, in a state of lively enjoyment, which would have curdled the blood of any misanthrope who might have been present. The gardens were a combination of human and floral loveliness, and the airy, majestic Palace, with a dense mass of people crowding its balconies the whole length, forming a matchless background. Though some 20,000 persons assisted at the grand spectacle, there was room for twice as many more. As time elapsed, the band of the Coldstream Guards appeared on the verge of the grand basins, and played several popular airs. Soon afterwards, about half-past five, the keen eye could discern unusual commotion on the upper terraces—a sign of the approach of Her Majesty and guests. As the Royal cavalcade, consisting of three carriages, emerged from the buildings, the upper fountains began to shoot up their silvery spray. Ere long the water temples were for the first time in activity, and the cascades with which they are connected were pouring down volumes of water to the basins below. As the Queen made her circuit, hundreds rushed to the pathway, along which the *cortège* proceeded, to catch a glimpse of the Royal party, and furnish their quota of cheers. When Her Majesty arrived south of the great fountains, the quiet surface of the great basins became agitated, and in a minute the whole series of waterworks were in operation.

The Upper Fountains first began to play, then the Water Temples were enveloped in a glittering torrent, and, finally, the prodigious jets of the Great Fountains soared majestically up into the air until they reached an elevation of about 250 feet, or higher than the monument on Fish-street-hill. The effect was exceedingly grand, and although other portions of the waterworks in the lower basins were well worthy of admiration, the eyes of all visitors were rivetted to the gigantic columns of the principal jets. The lower portion of these vast jets presented the appearance of fluted columns with the fluting filled up; the water then rose in a solid shaft, exhibiting magical effects of opalescent colour, and towards its summit formed large masses of spray that floated in the sunshine, and contrasted with the blue sky, like summer clouds.

The spray was carried for many hundred yards, and thousands of ladies, whose thin muslins were not adapted to a shower-bath, scampered off in picturesque alarm. The lower basins are, we believe, half a mile in length; each one exhibits a cluster of monster jets, and the interspaces are occupied by a variety of watery designs that are separately well worth examination, and which help to unite the whole into a magnificent group of hydraulic art. The water temples present a very elegant aspect, as their rich colouring shines through the descending and enveloping streams; but the wind was a little too high to allow them to be seen to full advantage. The rainbow effects were numerous and splendid, sometimes broad bands of prismatic colour streamed like banners from the tall columns of water; at others spray clouds, tinged with every hue, floated slowly in the air, now partially veiling, and now concealing the foliage of the trees or portions of the distant landscape, and often a complete bow was formed touching the grass at each extremity, and spanning the countless jets that were playing below.

Some idea of the extent of the works may be formed by considering that the number of jets playing at one

time is 11,788, and that the quantity of water flung out is 120,000 gallons per minute. The supply of water for such an expenditure has only been obtained after great difficulty. There are two high tower tanks to supply the jets in the upper series of fountains. A large reservoir at the northern end of the building contains no less than six millions and a half of gallons. Two thirty-horse power engines are used for pumping water into the reservoir, and four forty-horse power engines are used for raising or returning waste water. The Artesian well which furnishes the water is sunk to a depth of 575 feet. The water displayed in the upper terrace fountains is conveyed through pipes to the large circular basin, where it plays a second time in the low network jets round the margin, and low jets through the basin. Again, when the lower great fountains are displayed, all the waste water from the circular basin is similarly conveyed to them to play their jets of low elevation. Thus the water from the terrace fountains is displayed thrice, and that from the circular basin twice, throughout the entire operation.

For some minutes the Royal party remained stationary behind the great basins, and the dense crowd around were distracted between the curiosity to behold the occupants of the Queen's carriages, and the beautiful *coup d'œil* presented by the fountains. The progress of the Queen was one continued ovation. After an interval of about a quarter of an hour, the *cortège* moved on slowly, skirting the great basins, and returning to the Palace to view the general effect from one of the galleries. The Queen and her guests left the building between six and seven.

The immense mass of people were soon broken up and dispersed in the neighbourhood of the waterworks, viewing in succession the fountains at the lower end, the cascades, and the water temples. The predominant feeling was one of wonder and delight, and many were the congratulations on Sir Joseph Paxton's complete success. That gentleman, we may remark, rode on horseback by the side of the royal carriage, explaining the whole scene to Her Majesty. The entire range of waterworks played for an hour, leaving abundant time for the company to inspect the whole. They do not rival those at Versailles or anywhere else—they stand alone, like the Palace itself, and are entirely above comparison with any other achievement of hydraulic art. The bands on the mound overlooking the great basins detained many people after the fountains ceased to play; but the great mass wended their way to the Palace. When, with due exercise of patience, it was possible to get inside with the crowd, we found the vast interior thronged. The central transept and nave were crammed with a slowly-moving mass of well-dressed people, who seemed loth to depart. The refreshment places were blockaded, and happy was the hungry mortal who could, by dint of clamour, obtain an ice, or, by dexterity, seize upon a sandwich. It was like a crowd of a hundred schoolboys let loose in a pastrycook's shop. Outside of the building, towards Norwood, was a scene of strange bustle, and one continued line of carriages two deep, while the road to the City and West-end was as animated as Clapham-road on the evening of the great day at Epsom races.

The Crystal Palace is now complete, and the directors deserve great credit and thanks for the admirable manner in which they have completed the grand design. Their arrangements, on Wednesday, were admirable, and nothing, so far as we have heard, occurred to mar the complete success of the spectacle. It is a triumph of private enterprise—a striking exhibition of what may be accomplished by an institution which does not depend upon Government aid. We are glad to see that the directors are losing no opportunities of catering for the public. Besides the Royal Italian Opera concert, the seventh of which came off last Friday, with the usual success, and the usual monster attendance, there is a grand floral and horticultural show this day (Wednesday), to be continued to-morrow, when the public will be admitted on the payment of 2s. 6d., and which will, no doubt, prove a great attraction.

The visitors to the Palace last week were 44,158, including season ticket holders.

#### THE ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM MOVEMENT.

The Administrative Reform Association, which has been recently reorganised, with a new and definite plan of operations, under the leadership of Mr. Roebuck as its chairman, was inaugurated anew at a public meeting held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Saturday. The meeting was convened for two o'clock, and some time before a considerable number of persons had assembled in the room. At the hour for commencing the proceedings, however, the meeting was by no means crowded, though afterwards the numbers greatly augmented. Amongst the gentlemen on the platform were, Mr. Tite, M.P., Mr. Michell, M.P., Mr. Murrough, M.P., and Messrs. J. B. Ball, Hamilton Geale, J. I. Travers, Wm. Lister, J. H. Elliott, J. Underwood, J. J. Mechi, T. Ballantine, S. Morley, E. Burke, J. P. Gassiot, T. Allan, T. Buxton, Captain Wilson (East India Navy), Dr. Challice; and, at a later period of the day, Meer Jaffir Ali Khan, who was attired in full Oriental costume, was introduced by Mr. Murrough.

The CHAIRMAN said they had called that meeting in the hope of obtaining the public co-operation and sympathy. They were engaged in a public work, and in the performance of it it was absolutely necessary that the public should co-operate with them. The people of England had stood by and had seen the interests of England sacrificed, because they had not the magnanimity, industry, or courage to interfere. He would bring before their minds two great instances where the public were looking on with apathy while



they beheld the interests of their country sacrificed. He would speak of the war with Russia, and of the transactions with America. (Hear, hear.) The war with Russia was brought about by Ministerial imbecility. (Hear, hear.) When brought about it was conducted, he was going to say, with imbecility and corruption, and he believed that in so saying he would speak the truth. An army left the shores of England such as she had never sent from her shores before; it landed in the Crimea and exhibited great courage and great powers of fighting; but there he should stop, and would say nothing about the generalship. In fighting the battles of their country that army had shown themselves to be the heroic children of England, but having conquered the enemy upon the battle-field, they saw them fade away like the wreath of snow before the sun of summer; that army faded and died; and still the people of England allowed themselves to be governed by the men who had sent that army to fight their battles wholly unprepared for the duties they had to perform. (Hear.) Now, whose fault was that? First of all it was the fault of the governors they had appointed, but it was also their own fault for having appointed those governors. The people of England looked on with apathy, and it was not until the voice of the press called upon the rulers of this country to do their duty that anything was done. (Hear.) The people should have their minds actively ready to bring down upon their representatives the responsibility of their position, and that could only be done by showing themselves to be alive to what was happening, and ready to visit with condemnation any dereliction of duty on the part of their representatives. (Hear, hear.) It was idle to talk of administrative reform unless they had parliamentary reform. (Cheers.) The real power in the country was in the House of Commons, and it was said that they represented the people, but by the apathy evinced in that House they had allowed the whole government of the country to be in the hands of a half-dozen of families. They saw night after night half-a-dozen gentlemen ranged on one side of a table, and half-a-dozen on the other side, and they witnessed party fights, but they did not see the interests of England predominate—(hear, hear)—and the people were to blame for all that. (Hear, hear.) He had shown the evil that had followed from the imbecility of the Government in the case of Russia. But the one that then hung over their head—brought about by Ministerial incapacity—was still more threatening than anything they had gone through; he spoke of the disturbed state of their correspondence with America. (Hear, hear.) How was that brought about? Why, if they had in the Government of the country one man who knew anything of the laws of the United States, they must have known that to attempt to enlist men there was in contravention of the American law. At an early period—as appeared from the blue-book that had been published—an intelligent lawyer of America told them that if they persisted in the course in which they were proceeding, it would lead necessarily to a collision with America, and he pointed to what had already followed as the least evil that could arise from a perseverance in the course they had adopted. They heeded not his advice, and the consequence was, that they were now on the brink of war with America—their chief customer—blood of their blood, bone of their bone—an English population on the other side of the Atlantic, connected every way with them—on whom they depended, and who depended upon them. (Hear, hear.) They had, step by step, gone on, and every rational man must see the great mischief that was now likely to happen. (Hear, hear.) The people of England, like the people of America, worshipped the "almighty dollar," and so long as they did that, they would be made beasts of burthen to bear the yoke, and they would deserve to bear it. (Hear, hear.) They were not worthy of the name of free men if they did not act up to the obligations of free men. (Hear, hear.) From this homily he had read to them, they were to deduce that they should take part in the business of government, and he thought he could show them how to do it. The House of Commons was the governing power of this country, and the great aspiration of his heart, from the first time he took part in politics, was to see that House thoroughly reformed. Upon that matter he had seen the people of England hot and cold; at times they were ardent reformers, at other times they were shivering at the very name of reform. (Cries of "Shame.") It might be a shame, but it was true, and he was not answerable for the shame of it. If they now proposed parliamentary reform, the representatives of the people of England would not adopt it. He thought if an angel from heaven came down with a perfect parliamentary reform bill in his hand they would turn aside from him. He therefore would be unable to obtain a hearing on that matter. (Cries of "Try them.") He had tried them. When parliamentary reform was proposed in the House of Commons, it was said, "So and so has got a crotchet; poor man, let him have his crotchet;" the thing passed over, they put him in a minority, and there was an end of it. But if they pursued a proper course they could bring those gentlemen to their senses. Although they were not alive to parliamentary reform, they were alive to the safety of their own seats, and if they could affect them in that way, they might recreate all the enthusiasm that had utterly departed from them. Whenever the people found their representative to be a sham—and they should keep a ledger in every town to note down the fact—let them turn him out; they would thereby create on the part of their representatives a feeling of responsibility, and thus influence the House of Commons. He did not think the Administrative Reform Association had acted in the most efficient way, but still they had acted in a way to do great good. He (the chairman) and their late chairman, and other gentlemen who had joined with them,

would devote themselves to this great task, and they hoped to be able to reform the administration of this country, through their influence in the House of Commons. They hoped to be able to obtain a certain influence over that House, not the influence of corruption, but the influence of mind over mind, and the influence of an organisation spreading from a centre in London, and radiating into every part of Great Britain and Ireland. With the view of thus influencing the constituencies who were ultimately the governors of the country, they had met and prepared a plan, and they had called that meeting together to see whether they would have their co-operation, sympathy, and support in the great undertaking before them. He advised them, in conclusion, to take into their own hands their own national concerns; and, in so doing, to conduct them in a manner that would tend to the greatest happiness of the greatest number. (Cheers.)

Mr. S. MORLEY said he had great pleasure in moving the following resolution:—

The exigencies of the present time and the singular incapacity lately shown by the various departments of the Government, render it the imperative duty of the people to take an active part in the management of the national affairs, in the hope of introducing therein the energy, honesty, and intelligence that ought to distinguish the administration of a great and civilised people.

He was induced to accept the chairmanship of the Administrative Reform Association at the urgent request of those who were associated with him at the commencement of the movement; and he did so in consequence of the deep conviction which he felt that it was the duty of every citizen to do what he could to create where it did not exist, and to strengthen where it did, a feeling of deep indignation with reference to the misdoings of the Government. (Cheers.) He was not in the slightest degree disposed to boast of what had been done by the association during the last twelve months. He looked with much regret to any mistakes that might have been committed, and he was not there to extenuate those errors—(hear, hear)—but he was conscious that the few who had taken a leading part in the management of the association's affairs had done what they could to excite public attention to the evils and corruptions of the administrative system of this country. He would say to those who cavilled at what the association had done, "What have you done?" (Hear, hear.) "Have you done anything within the last twelve months to excite or strengthen popular indignation against this system? If not, you ought not to find fault with us who have at least done something." (Hear.) He preferred infinitely to take a part in what this association had been doing than to remain, as hundreds of well-meaning men had remained, in almost a state of lethargy. (Hear, hear.) But he was there to say to the chairman that he should be happy to work in the ranks under his leadership. There was no position that he was not ready to fill—no honourable course that he was not willing to take at his call, when the chairman thought that his so doing might add additional strength to the movement, or induce even one more thinking man to take an active part in the management of their affairs. (Cheers.) He was glad to take a part in a transaction which he might, without being guilty of flattery, say testified their respect for that fidelity and that moral courage which on many stirring occasions Mr. Roebuck had manifested. (Cheers.) It might be probable that on some points the chairman's opinions might not be in accordance with his; but, so long as Mr. Roebuck's course of conduct continued to be what it was now, and what he knew it would be—straightforward and to the point—Mr. Roebuck would find him ready to co-operate with him with all his heart. He was anxious that it should be understood what were the grounds upon which they were going to proceed. He alleged that every department of the State was abominably mismanaged, and that money and family interests had worked ruinous effects. (Hear, hear.) The question of purchase in the army was a moot one, and he should not then pass any opinion upon it, further than to say that he considered money to be a very unworthy and miserable consideration, when put in competition with merit. Equally monstrous was the family influence element. Need he recur to the striking instance of it given in the despatch of Lord Panmure, announcing the appointment of General Simpson to the command of the army in the Crimea? (Hear, hear.) That proceeding appeared to him to have been perfectly infamous, yet it was little noticed in the House of Commons. In fact, this system of nepotism was ruining the country; and to rid them of it they wanted men in the House of Commons who would take the course suggested by the chairman. Then, coming to our military system, of which recent events enabled them to speak, take the case of such men as the Earl of Lucan and Lord Cardigan, and compare it with that of General Williams of Kars. (Cheers.) What the Administrative Reformers insisted upon was that justice should be done to all parties. Their remedy lay in an attempt to induce the people to interest themselves in the administration of public affairs. (Hear, hear.) The mode of action adopted by the Association would be this—they would keep a ledger account of the doings of every member of the House of Commons, and, going back to the commencement of the present Parliament, they would "post up"—that term was pretty well understood in that room—every vote and every incident that would betoken the motive of each vote. An abstract of a member's account would be sent to any one who might require it for the purpose of information. (Laughter.) They would enter into correspondence with constituents, and furnish them with facts that would enable them to decide whether their representative had done his duty. (Hear, hear.) They would endeavour to get a very accurate record of that kind prepared before the end of the present year. He supposed it probable—and he regretted

it very much—that Parliament would not be dissolved this year; but they should take care to be ready long before a dissolution took place, in order that there should be no mistake in the minds of constituencies as to how their representatives had acted. (Hear, hear.) They wanted men in the House of Commons who would oppose themselves to that social influence which had been sapping and undermining the independence of members of Parliament. However, he might assure the meeting that it was not the intention of the association to dictate in that way, but they intended to thwart the Coppocks, the Parkes, the Beresfords, and gentlemen like them, and to give the great mass of the people information on the parliamentary conduct of their representatives. They would have very few public meetings. Their object would be best worked out quietly and unobtrusively; it might be secretly. They had the means of getting into correspondence with respectable men in every borough and market town. In the agricultural districts they might have but little chance, but they would have correspondents in boroughs and market towns, and they expected to be able to influence the counties also. (Hear.) They would give information to all, and not confine it to the doings of those on the Opposition benches. (Hear, hear.) It might, indeed, be better that many of their liberal members were for a year or so on the Opposition benches; for there were men on the Ministerial benches who, if the people responded to the call of their association, would before long cease to be on them. (Hear, hear.) That should be their course of proceeding, and, if assisted by the people, he had no doubt they would succeed in achieving the great object which the Administrative Reform Association had in view. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. GASSIOT seconded the resolution, and, in an address of some length, recapitulated the various instances of administrative incapacity which have, during the last year or two, come before the public. When this association was established, an underling of the Government went about the city to make enquiries into the private transactions of Mr. Morley, Mr. Travers, and himself, and into their private characters. He was not afraid of that test, but it betrayed the meanness of the Government.

Mr. TRAVERS spoke of the necessity of organisation among the middle-classes, and promised, in the onerous office of treasurer to which he had been appointed, all in his power to promote the objects of the association. He had received already offers of 100 guineas each from the twelve gentlemen who gave the same amount last year.

Mr. LYNE considered that Administrative Reform was needed in the City of London, as well as in the House of Commons.

The resolution was then put, and carried unanimously.

Mr. JACOB BELL proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, which was seconded by Mr. MECHI.

Mr. THOMAS WALL, who spoke from the body of the meeting, expressed his conviction that the association, now that it was led by Mr. Roebuck, "the last relic of that noble band of patriots, of which the late Mr. Hume was the head," would be cordially supported by the working-classes if it adopted the principle of universal suffrage.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. ROEBUCK, in acknowledging the compliment, said, This is the first day of the second year of the Administrative Reform Association. We shall endeavour to merit the public approbation, and I believe that we shall carry the good ship "Administrative Reform" safe into port. (Cheers.) Do not you be inactive, do not you be asleep, because you think we are awake. Keep your eyes upon us. Keep your eyes upon the House of Commons, and depend upon it the moment that the people exert themselves, their representatives will be worthy of them. (Cheers.)

The meeting then separated.

## Foreign and Colonial.

### FRANCE.

Friday's *Moniteur* contains the project of a *Senatus Consultum* on the Regency. The principal points are that the Emperor is a minor till the age of eighteen; that, in case of the death of the reigning Emperor, the Empress-Mother should be Regent; and, in default, if the Regency be not otherwise settled, the first French Prince; and, in default, one of the other French Princes in due order of succession should be called upon to exercise the duties of Regent. The Empress Regent is prohibited from contracting a second marriage.

The Senate have for the first time performed an act of independence. The Legislative Body had passed a bill imposing a tax on horses and carriages used in Paris. The Senate by a vote of sixty to fifty-six, have thrown it out—refusing to acquiesce in a tax on themselves!

It is stated confidently that the proposed bill on the customs duties will meet with a serious opposition in the *Corps Legislatif*. All the commissioners named are opposed to the measure.

The Prince Regent of Baden arrived in Paris on Saturday, from England, on a visit of four or five days to the Emperor.

The latest news from Bordeaux confirms the fact of the Garonne having overflowed in several places. The official despatches express considerable apprehension. We learn that the railroad communication between Orleans and Tours is again stopped by another great rise of the Loire. The total damage done by the inundations in France is estimated, as nearly as possible, at 200,000,000*fr.*

The King of Sardinia has sent a sum of 20,000*fr.* from his privy purse for the relief of the sufferers by the inundation.



The inhabitants of Antwerp have joined in the subscription for the inundated opened by M. Herbert, the French Consul-General in that city, who has collected nearly 6,000*l*.

The *Moniteur* says that the commission, which has had the means of already ascertaining, in part at least, through the facts that have been communicated to it, the serious nature of the disasters for which it is urgent to provide a remedy, and the causes of which have not yet ceased, feels it necessary to make a new and earnest appeal to private charity in favour of the sufferers by the inundations.

At an audience with the Emperor the other day the French prelates alluded to the necessity of some restrictive measures to enforce the observance of the Sabbath, and of removing the difficulties in the way of the troops attending mass regularly on Sundays and holidays. The Emperor listened as usual with attention, but from what he said it was evident that, however desirable he thought the observance of the Sunday, he preferred that the prelates should not interfere in matters relating to the regulations of the army.

#### RUSSIA.

Intelligence from St. Petersburg states that a ukase, dated June 14, puts an end to the state of siege in the governments of Cherson, Yekaterinosloff, and Podolia. It is, however, maintained in the Crimea. The ramparts of Nicolaieff have been strengthened.

A letter from St. Petersburg of the 13th says: "Our crops present an admirable appearance in all our provinces, and it is certain that Russia can export an immense quantity of wheat to foreign countries by the ports both of the Black Sea and of the Baltic."

The development of the Russian navy, interdicted in the Black Sea, is to be carried out in the Pacific. The Amoor, Sitke, Ochotsk, and Petropaulovsk have with this view become the special objects of attention and care on the part of the Russian Admiralty. Numerous steamers will be also built in the White Sea, the Baltic, on the Don, the Boug, the Dnieper, on the Caspian Sea, the Lake of Aral, on the Oxus and Jaxartes, while flotillas of screw gun-boats are to protect Russian trade with Asia generally.

We hear from Ismail that the Russians have demolished the fortifications. They were still selling there the property of the State by public auction.

#### THE CRIMEA.

Sir W. Codrington reports to Lord Panmure, under date Crimea, June 17, "Health of the army good. Ten regiments remain for embarkation."

Direct accounts from the Crimea come down to the 14th. Lord Gough distributed to the generals and other superior officers of the French and English armies on the 6th the decorations of the Order of the Bath awarded to them by Queen Victoria. The evacuation was going on with great activity; the whole of Balaklava was to be completely clear by the 15th. Eleven ships of war had arrived in the Crimea. The Guards have embarked, and are now on their way home. The Russians have announced that they will not allow the importation of merchandise into the Crimea except by Theodosia and Eupatoria. General Jaknowsky has been appointed Civil Governor of the Crimea. The 71st Regiment has been sent back from Balaklava to Kertch, at the request of the Russians, until the departure of the Turks. The Russians have offered to purchase the old huts. The weather was fine, the heat moderate, and the army in good health. Lord Gough left on the 11th for England. Marshal Pelissier gave a dinner in his honour on the 10th.

A despatch received from Marshal Pelissier states that from the date of the signature of peace up to the 13th of this month there had embarked in the Crimea to return to France 3,620 officers, 93,826 men, and 16,046 horses. There only remained to embark 731 officers, 22,942 men, and 7,200 horses and mules. The artillery and stores were almost all embarked on the 13th, and must be completely so by this time, and the same may be said of the engineers.

#### ITALY.

It is stated that the Sardinian Government has issued a note on the Italian question, in reply to the one from Austria. The Cabinet of Turin denies the imputation of fostering revolution, but confesses a fear of its breaking out, if the legitimate Governments do not put themselves at the head of Italian nationality.

In the Turin Senate, the Marquis de Montezemolo, remarking that the return of Count Cavour from Paris had been followed by a profound agitation, and that there was an expectation of great events, said he would put a vague question, because he did not wish to step beyond the bounds of prudence. "Remember the fable of the boy and the wolf: is the wolf far or near?" Count Cavour said, he might do as Lord Clarendon frequently did, and decline to answer, alleging pending negotiations. But he would reply—not, however, in the language of metaphor:—

I say, therefore, that the situation is not altered. All the Powers, even those that in the Congress of Paris refused to treat on the Italian question, have recognised the existence of the abnormal condition of Italy, and expressed an opinion on the intensity of the various ills; but no one contests the existence of the evil itself. A great step has been made, then. I do not see in that anything that should authorise the excessive hopes of some, or the no less excessive fears of others.

At Naples there are more political trials going on. The prisoners, forty or fifty in number, were seized, about eleven months ago, some in a *café*, others in private dwellings on a charge of conspiracy. In prison some of them have been repeatedly beaten and tortured. Eleven of them were placed on their trial last week. The judicial proceedings, as described in the correspondence of the journals, are of the most painful kind. The accusers are the police spies and "penitents"—that is, Liberals who have become spies. The

witnesses were browbeaten by the Attorney-General, and threatened with expulsion from the Court. "What impertinence!" exclaimed this functionary when an advocate was pressing a question upon a witness for the prosecution. On one occasion the President was obliged to interfere and mildly request the Attorney-General not to irritate himself. The trial is only regarded as a formality.

Affairs at Parma have taken a curious turn. It appears that the Austrian Military Commission endeavoured to take cognizance of acts anterior to the state of siege. The Duchess Regent opposed this; the case was referred to Radetzky; and he replied, that if the Regent interfered she must be left to her fate. This does not seem to imply that the Austrians will march out; for although the duchess caused the commission to be dissolved and the persons in prison to be liberated, we do not hear that the Austrians have abandoned Parma.

The Austrians increased the garrison of Piacenza of which they held possession in virtue of a treaty, on the night of the 10th inst. The fortress has been stored with provisions, and munitions of war, as if for a siege. Field-Marshal Radetzky arrived at Monza, near Milan, on the 16th; he has since inspected the camp at Baciassina. The report that the political prisoners in the hands of the Austrians had been liberated is contradicted; but it is understood that none of them will be executed except the murderers of Bordini and Magawli.

The *Piedmontese Gazette* of the 17th contains a Royal decree ordering a levy of 13,000 men for the Sardinian army.

The *Corriere Mercantile*, of Genoa, says: "We learn that the refugees of Modena, Reggio, Parma, and Tuscany, are proceeding to Piedmont to present an address of thanks to Count de Cavour for his exertions in favour of Italy. The inhabitants of those duchies have raised a subscription for a medal to be struck in honour of that statesman."

The legislative session of the Piedmontese Parliament was closed on the 15th by a Royal decree.

There is no longer any word of General La Marmora's being sent on a mission to Paris and London.

#### AMERICA.

By recent arrivals from New York we learn that the Democratic Convention at Cincinnati had unanimously selected James Buchanan, formerly American Minister at the Court of St. James, as their candidate for the Presidential chair. The *New York Journal of Commerce* says that "Mr. Buchanan's election will be considered a guarantee for domestic quiet on the basis of the Constitution, for friendly relations with foreign Powers. We think we can promise him a liberal support from the commercial community of this city." The Convention nominated Mr. John C. Breckenridge as candidate for the post of Vice-President. He is young for such a post; but is spoken of as a "strong man." As a Kentuckian, he is in the slavery interest—in fact, the nominee of the party. The nomination of Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Breckenridge for the Presidential position, had been ratified by Democratic mass meetings at Philadelphia and other places.

The "platform" or manifesto of the Democrats at Cincinnati consists of a renewed declaration of the principles affirmed on the election of Mr. Pierce in 1852. That is to say, it affirms the necessity of making the preservation of the Union a rallying cry; of acting on the doctrine of non-interference by Congress with slavery in states and territories; of recognising the right of the people of all territories to say whether there shall be slavery or not within their bounds; of exerting the power of the Union in favour of free seas and progressive free trade throughout the world; of upholding the Monroe doctrine with unbending rigidity; and of making every effort to insure "an ascendancy in the Gulf of Mexico," and a "preponderance" in the adjustment of all questions in Central America.

There was a very remarkable scene in Washington, on the 7th, on the occasion of a ratification meeting in response to the nomination of Mr. Buchanan. Speeches were delivered by Senators Cass and Douglas (the rejected candidates) responding to and sustaining the nomination of Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Breckenridge for the first and second places in the gift of the American people. At the conclusion of the speaking in the saloon, the assembly repaired to the presidential mansion to pay their respects to President Pierce. After a "spirit-stirring salute from the band," the President, from an upper window, addressed the assembly. He said:—

It is never to be forgotten by me that in 1852 elder and better soldiers—(cries from the multitude, "Not better")—than myself, Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Cass, men who had been faithful and tried leaders through many years of labour and conflict, were passed by to call me from the retirement which I had sought, and to which I shall return without regret. May I not add, gentlemen, if life be spared I shall go back to the State of my birth with a consciousness of having adopted no single measure of public policy during my administration which I did not believe to be demanded by the best interests of my country, nor one which does not to-night command the approbation of my judgment and my conscience. It is cheering to know that the action of the late Convention places the statesmen and patriots who are to lead us now upon the identical platform which I accepted, with full conviction of my judgment and with every sentiment of my heart, and that they are to occupy it with the standard lowered never an inch, so far as the strict construction of the Constitution and the vindication of the constitutional rights of every portion of the Union are concerned.

Accounts from Kansas state that the Free-state forces had burned the town of Bernard. The town of Franklin was, it is said, captured by the Abolitionists on the morning of the 14th instant, after a desperate fight, in which three pro-slavery men were killed.

Marshal Donaldson and four men were killed at Hickory Point on the 3rd inst. All these reports, however, require confirmation. Governor Shannon issued a proclamation on the 4th instant, ordering all the unauthorised military companies to disperse, and warning outside parties to keep away from the territory, as he had sufficient force to enforce the laws and protect the citizens. In despite of their misfortune, the Free-state men are not discouraged, but are preparing for future action. The correspondents state that a thorough organisation of the Free-state party is nearly completed, and with aid, in men and means, now pouring in from the North, success is considered certain.

At a public meeting in Worcester, Massachusetts, four thousand dollars were subscribed to aid the Free-state settlers of Kansas. It is said a large number of men in that city have volunteered to emigrate to Kansas. They are to be well armed, and commanded by persons of experience in military tactics.

An immense gathering of the citizens of New York assembled at the Broadway Tabernacle, on the 10th, in the expectation of hearing a speech from Governor Reeder; but, disappointed in that hope by the non-arrival of the governor, improvised a demonstration which was surpassed only by the great Sumner meeting in the same place. Full five thousand persons were present, and 3,000 *dols.* were collected on the spot as material aid for the struggling people of Kansas. A committee of citizens will be appointed to collect further subscriptions. During the evening addresses were delivered by Hon. Samuel Galloway, of Ohio, Judge Culver, of Brooklyn, and others, and no little interest was created by the appearance upon the platform of Mr. and Mrs. Buffum, who have borne a prominent part in the troubles in Kansas.

In the Senate the member for Illinois had introduced a bill for the pacification of Kansas. It simply proposes to abolish the territorial government of Kansas and the laws passed by its Legislature, and extend over the distracted territory the government and laws in force in Nebraska. After a sharp discussion, the bill was referred to the Committee on Territories. Mr. Crittenden had proposed another plan, suggesting that the President send General Scott to take command of the troops.

The effigies of President Pierce and Preston S. Brooks had been hung in front of the State House, at Concord, New Hampshire.

The Anti-Filmore Know-Nothing Convention was to meet in New York on the 12th, and the Republican Convention in Philadelphia on the 17th of this month. It is thought that the latter will nominate either Colonel Fremont, or Mr. Seward, or ex-President Filmore. As far as could be judged, the success of Mr. Buchanan was considered likely; but in the present state of the country the political probabilities of the interval up to November, when the election takes place, are too vague to allow of any strong calculation. The New Jersey Know-nothing Convention had recommended Commodore Stockton for the Presidency.

The boiler of a steamboat running in connexion with the Canadian Grand Trunk Railway had exploded, killing and wounding a number of persons.

The latest advices from Hayti state that the rebels, 6,000 strong, were before Aux Cayes. Business was suspended and martial law proclaimed.

The Canadian Ministry, very much endangered lately, had received a vote of confidence from the Parliament.

It is said that General Walker is so pressed by the enemy as to have been compelled to evacuate Granada and take refuge in the mountains, without men, ammunition, or food.

#### THE SUMNER CASE.

Indignation meetings in reference to the Brooks outrage continue to be held throughout the States.

A New York journal of the 7th says: "Mr. Sumner, when last heard from, was mending slowly. His wounds, however, are more severe than was at first supposed, and he is by no means out of danger. He will be removed to the country as soon as his condition will permit. It will be many weeks, at the best, before he can resume his senatorial duties."

The following has been signed by, amongst others, Josiah Quincy, sen., H. W. Longfellow, Jared Sparks, R. H. Dana, J. L. Goodrich, and Edward Everett:—

Being desirous of expressing to the Hon. Charles Sumner, in some permanent and appropriate form, our admiration of his spotless public and private character, of our lively gratitude for his dauntless courage in the defence of freedom on the floor of Congress, and especially of our unqualified approbation of his speech in behalf of free Kansas, delivered in Senate on the 20th May last—a speech characterised by comprehensive knowledge of the subject, by logical acuteness, and Spartan intrepidity in its chastisement of iniquity—for which he has well nigh lost his life, at the brutal and cowardly hands of a creature, for which, thanks to the rarity of their appearance, the English tongue has, as yet, no appropriate name, we deem it alike a privilege and an honour to participate in offering him some suitable token of our sentiments. For this purpose we subscribe the several sums set opposite our names.

Meetings in condemnation of the outrage have been held at Troy, Albany, Dover (New Haven), Hamilton College, Clinton, Jersey city, Concord, Cambridge, and numerous other places. At Cambridge, the Hon. Joel Parker presided, supported by the Hon. Theophilus Parsons, Jared Sparks, Professor Longfellow, Professor Felton, Dr. Joseph E. Worcester, Judge Phillips, Joseph T. Buckingham, and several other eminent men. The speakers at a meeting at Concord included Ralph Waldo Emerson, who bestowed a fine eulogy upon Mr. Sumner, and in conclusion said: "I think I may borrow the language which Bishop Burnet applied to Sir Isaac Newton, and say that Charles Sumner 'has the whitest soul I



ever knew.' Well, sir, this noble head, so comely and so wise, must be the target for a bully to beat with a club! The murderer's brand shall stamp his forehead wherever he may wander in the earth."

The subject continues to be a prominent one with the press in all parts of the Union. The Southern papers generally applaud the conduct of Brooks; but there are some honourable exceptions, among them the *Mobile Advertiser*, which mildly says that "considering the time and place of the act, it admits of no justification."

Mr. Brooks, though a delegate, did not go to the Cincinnati Convention, but remains in Washington, at the request of friends, who were apprehensive that his appearance in a northern city at this time might hazard his life. It is more probable, however, that it would have hazarded the success of his favourite candidate, General Pierce, at the Convention. This Brooks has now in his possession something like a dozen live oak canes, the gifts of his South Carolina admirers, in place of the gutta-percha stick which he broke on Mr. Sumner's head. They are all headed with silver or gold, bearing appropriate inscriptions. The one which he most prizes is said to be of massive live oak, silver lopped, and inscribed with a grateful tribute from the Northern shipmasters doing business at Charleston, S.C. These weapons are all very heavy, and one blow, well laid on, would finish a man of ordinary thickness of skull.

A correspondent of the *New York Evening Post* urges that Mr. Sumner be put in nomination for the Presidency.

#### FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

While the travelling Russians are pouring over the Prusso-Russian frontier, there is a stream of French invading the Czar's territory—teachers, dancing-masters, cooks, actors, artistes of all sorts.

The Melbourne Chamber of Commerce has recommended a tax imposing a 10*l.* tax upon all Chinese emigrants.

We learn from Copenhagen that it has been agreed, on the proposal of Denmark, that the treaty with the United States of America relative to the Sound Dues shall be renewed for one year longer, with an understanding that the question is to be definitely settled within that period.

The *Bourse Gazette* of Berlin of the 17th, says: "The Prince and Princess of Prussia will probably leave for London at the end of July, and remain there for a week; and it is thought that Queen Victoria will come to Berlin in September."

The King of Oude, who has recently been dethroned by the East India Company, is expected to arrive in England by the Alexandrian mail packet *Indus*, due the beginning of next month.

A letter from St. Petersburg says: "It is intended to transform Odessa into a free port, and permitting the entry free of duty of every kind of merchandise. The customs line would be transported twenty-five versts inland."

Count Orloff, the Princess Lieven, and Baron de Seebach, have all left Paris on their way to Germany.

The Queen of Spain had been indisposed since the 19th. On the evening of the 20th she had a miscarriage.

The American mail brings us intelligence that John B. Gough is so seriously unwell as to be compelled to relinquish, for six months at least, the idea of returning once more to labour in his native land.

The Belgian elections have terminated in favour of the clerical party by a majority of five. This will bring the number of the Catholic section in the Chamber of Representatives to 66 out of 108, reducing the Liberal minority to 42. In this minority, however, are comprised the most intelligent and influential men in the country.

#### Court, Personal, and Official News.

On Wednesday afternoon, Her Majesty went to the Crystal Palace to witness the first display of Sir Joseph Paxton's system of waterworks. On Friday, the anniversary of her accession to the throne, the Queen held a drawing-room, at St. James's Palace. There were numerous presentations. The Queen appointed an investiture of the Order of the Bath to take place at Buckingham Palace, on Saturday afternoon, when Sir Charles Wood, General Sir William Williams, Sir George Brown, and other officers of distinction, were invested with the insignia of that Order. The Queen, Prince Albert, and the Princess Royal rode on horseback, on Monday morning, accompanied by Prince Frederick William of Prussia, and in the evening went to the performance of the Philharmonic Society. The Prince of Wales rode on horseback, and Prince Leopold took a drive in an open carriage and four. Prince Oscar, the second surviving son of the King of Sweden and Norway, arrived at Buckingham Palace on Saturday afternoon, and had an audience of the Queen. In the evening the Prince dined with Her Majesty. Prince Frederick William of Prussia visited Prince Oscar of Sweden, at Claridge's Hotel. Prince Albert has also been busily employed in showing some of the lions of London to the Prussian Prince. The Countess de Neuilly and the Duke and Duchess de Nemours called on the Queen on Thursday.

The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., and Mrs. Gladstone, left town on Saturday last for Hawarden Castle. Sir Stephen Glynne's seat, in Flintshire.

A letter has been published from one of the nearest relations of Mrs. Thompson, mother of the late Major Thompson, stating that she "received, within four-and-twenty hours of the death of her son, so kind, so sympathising, so nobly and generously-expressed a letter on the part of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Sovereign, that, if anything could alleviate the bitterness of the loss she has sustained, the condolence of

that noble-minded lady would go far to render the blow less afflicting."

The *Gazette* announces that Sir Charles Wood has been appointed Knight Grand Cross of the Bath; and Henry Adrian Churchill, sometime attached to Major-General Williams's Staff, Companion of the Bath.

The Prince of Wales and his tutor, Mr. Gibbs, were seated upon the bench at the Central Criminal Court on Tuesday during the greater part of the afternoon. The young Prince appeared to take a good deal of interest in the proceedings.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday at the Foreign-office. The Council sat two hours.

The Regent of Baden left Dover on Friday night for Calais, on his return to the Continent.

The Duchess of Gloucester had a dinner party on Monday evening, at Gloucester House, in compliment to Major General Sir W. F. Williams, the gallant defender of Kars.

Prince Napoleon and suite arrived at Tynemouth Castle on Wednesday in a steam yacht, and after landing proceeded to Newcastle. After visiting the works there the Prince returned to his yacht, which steered for Edinburgh. He arrived in that capital on Thursday. During the day he visited the principal objects of interest in the city—the ancient palace of Holyrood, the Castle, the Parliament House, and the High Church. The Prince Napoleon is engaged on a scientific voyage to the Arctic regions.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Mr. Charles Saunders, the present Recorder of Plymouth and Devonport, to the County Court Judgeship vacant by the death of Mr. Willmore.

Mr. Bright is now residing at Ardachy, near Glenquoich, the seat of the Right Hon. E. Ellice, M.P.

We hear that the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P., though better in health, having been again recommended to take the German waters, has gone to Carlsbad.—*Wiltshire Independent*.

It is reported that the Hon. George O'Callaghan, son of Lord Lismore, will offer himself to the constituency of Tipperary, his principles being "those of a thorough and enlightened Liberal, which he is prepared to avow and advocate." Other names are also mentioned, but no vacancy has yet been absolutely created by the retirement of Mr. James Sadleir.

The Leicester election took place on Wednesday. In the morning the supporters of Mr. John Biggs assembled in the New Hall, and escorted that gentleman to the hustings in the market-place. The proceedings commenced by the Mayor going through the necessary formalities. Mr. Alderman Toller nominated Mr. Biggs as a proper person to represent the borough in Parliament. He had served them in offices of responsibility, and had been thrice elected Mayor, and was a gentleman of unsullied integrity—(loud cheers)—one who challenged the respect of all parties. (Hear.) Mr. Alderman Manning seconded the nomination, and said that Mr. Biggs had always shown a desire to raise the people in the social scale. No other candidate appearing, the nomination was put to the vote, when there was an immense show of hands, and the Mayor declared him duly elected. Mr. Biggs on presenting himself was received with much applause, and addressed the assembly at some length upon national and local topics, concluding with the expression of his ardent desire to benefit his fellow-men, and to leave the world better than he found it. The assemblage—which numbered several thousands—then quietly dispersed. [It has been noticed that Mr. Biggs, who is a Unitarian, was nominated by an Independent, and seconded by a Baptist.]

The return of the Guards to London from the Crimea may be expected, we are told, from day to day. The procession will be on a grand scale, headed by the Queen in person—out of compliment to the gallant heroes of Alma and Inkermann.

#### Miscellaneous News.

Most of our provincial contemporaries complain that sunshine is very much required for nearly every description of crop.

Yesterday, at a Common Hall of the Livery of London, John Joseph Meehi, Esq., of Tiptree Hall, Frederick Keats, Esq. (of the firm of Fortnum and Mason, Piccadilly), were unanimously elected Sheriffs of London and Middlesex for the ensuing year.

The railway porters, about 100 in number, who struck for wages at Liverpool, are soliciting an arbitration of the questions in dispute, but the directors, having supplied the vacancies, decline to have anything more to do with them.

The Rev. Thomas Palmer has denied the authorship of the pamphlet bearing his name. The *Morning Post* observes, that it is curious that it should have been extensively advertised and quoted for fourteen days before this denial was written.

The drawing-room of Lord John Russell's residence, at Pembroke-lodge, Richmond, has been entered by thieves, and a writing case, work-box, gold seal and key, with some valuable papers, have been carried away. A reward is offered for the recovery of the property.

Meetings have been held during the past week in a considerable number of towns throughout the country in aid of the funds for relieving the sufferers by the French inundations, and committees appointed to receive subscriptions. The advertised list at present amounts to 16,876*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*

The probable loss of the American ship *Ocean Queen*, Captain Smith, commander, one of the London and New York line of packet-ships, and upwards of 100 lives, was reported at Lloyd's on Saturday. There is too much reason to fear that she got beset by the great masses of floating ice which caused the destruction of the Pacific steamer and other vessels that were

crossing the Atlantic, and foundered. She was a superior class ship of about 1,000 tons burden; with her passengers, officers, and crew she had on board, all told, about 110.

The Strood and Maidstone branch railway, eleven and a half miles in length, was opened for traffic on Wednesday. It belongs to the South-Eastern Company. The event was celebrated in Maidstone by a Corporation dinner to the railway directors, given in the Corn Exchange, and presided over by the Mayor.

At the annual meeting of the Metropolitan Association for Improving the Dwellings of the Industrious Classes, held on Monday, the shareholders carried a dividend of 2½ per cent., although the recommendation of the directors was that it should be limited to 1½ per cent., and that the surplus should be appropriated to the reserve fund.

Mr. Vincent is now engaged lecturing in the county of Cornwall. He has given his Commonwealth lectures at Liskeard, and has also addressed a large meeting of the electors and non-electors on their rights and duties, and will, if possible, address another outdoor meeting before he leaves the county. On Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday last he gave three of his lectures at Launceston to enthusiastic audiences.

The National Life-boat Institution propose to establish life-boats for the port of London, to succour those shipwrecked on the Goodwin Sands, which lie on the highway to London. For this purpose, they solicit subscriptions from the metropolis. For the present they propose to station one large life-boat at Walmer, the South end of Deal, cost, 400*l.*; and then if possible to place a second at the South end of Deal.

The half-holiday movement is progressing in the country. The attorneys and solicitors of Brighton held a meeting at the Town Hall, when it was resolved unanimously—"That in order to afford to the attorneys and solicitors of Brighton, and to those in their employment, some relief to their labours, it is desirable that the offices should be closed at two o'clock on every Saturday." Twenty-six offices will close accordingly after the 21st day of June.

On Friday afternoon, at three o'clock, Clapton Chapel was struck by lightning. Such was the force of the electric fluid that one of the pinnacles of the building was broken, and large stones were dislodged, some falling on the roof, others upon the ground in the immediate vicinity of the chapel. The damage done is considerable, and, for the present, the beauty of this elegant structure is marred. The chapel, with the adjoining school-rooms, has been erected within the last four years, at a cost of nearly 10,000*l.*

On Wednesday, a *fête* was held at Sudbrook-park, near Richmond, formerly the princely mansion of the Duke of Argyll, but now a popular Hydropathic establishment, when Dr. Ellis and his lady entertained about a hundred of their friends, including many who had been patients. A short lecture was delivered by Mr. Wheeler on Entomology, and the evening, enlivened by out-door amusements, and the performances of the band of the Royal Surrey Militia, was spent in the most agreeable manner.

On Sunday morning, a fire broke out on the premises of Mrs. Rebecca Solomons, clothier and general dealer, Whitechapel. The fire, besides destroying a considerable amount of property, was the cause of the loss of three lives, and considerable injury to one or two others. The names of the sufferers are: Priscilla Solomons, aged ten years, dead; Sarah Solomons, aged seven years, dead; Benjamin Solomons, aged four years, dead; Mrs. Rebecca Solomons, much injured by jumping out of window. The origin of the fire is unknown.

On Saturday, Mr. Henry Leadbeater, woollen-cloth merchant, was examined at Huddersfield, before the magistrates, on a charge of forging bills of exchange, with intent to defraud the Huddersfield and Halifax Banking Company. A strictly private hearing terminated in the remand of the prisoner to Thursday, when, in consequence of the protest of Mr. Laycock, the clerk, against secrecy, the examination will be openly conducted. The amount involved is stated to be 2,000*l.* The prisoner has hitherto, says the local paper, stood high in the mercantile and religious world.

At six o'clock, on Friday night, a terrible catastrophe took place at Lord Dudley's Old Park Colliery, near Dudley, which is worked by butties. Eight men and boys were ascending the shaft in the skip, and had actually reached the top when the chain to which the skip was attached suddenly snapped asunder, and they were precipitated headlong to the bottom of the pit, a distance of 145 feet. Five of the unfortunate creatures were taken out lifeless; and the remaining three died immediately after their removal. The melancholy occurrence has occasioned great excitement.

There has been a serious disturbance at Aldershot camp, between the 2nd German Jagers on the one side, and the depôts of the 1st and 2nd battalions of the Rifle Brigade on the other. The dispute which led to the disturbance began in one of the public-houses within the village of Aldershot. The Jagers were numerically the stronger party, and used with indiscriminate violence knives, sticks, stones, and bayonets. Several men were seriously wounded, and it was found necessary to convey them to the hospital, where they now remain, many of them in a state of great suffering. An investigation into the circumstances has already been set on foot.

Many of our readers (says the *Sheffield Independent*), will be glad to learn that the Misses Elizabeth and Ann Shearwood, who for fourteen years have been incarcerated in the prison of the Court of Queen's Bench for contempt, have, through the kind intercession of our worthy member, George Hadfield, Esq., been released and returned to their family residence at Sharrow. These ladies were two of the daughters of John Shearwood, Esq., of this town, solicitor, who died pos-



assed of considerable property. Their imprisonment arose from an unhappy difference that emanated with Mr. Jonathan C. Hobson, who had married their sister.

An inquest was held on Saturday, at St. Thomas's Hospital, on the body of Jules Braton, a Frenchman, who committed suicide last Wednesday, by first shooting himself and then jumping off London-bridge. Mr. Bailey, of 34, Strand, watchmaker, said, the deceased had been in his employ, and, in consequence of a letter witness had written to him as to the long detention of three watches in particular, entrusted to him to repair, he came to his shop, but he could obtain no satisfactory reason why he had not produced them. Altogether he had had about seventeen watches, and not one was forthcoming. The total value of them was 200*l*. Robert Charles Wood, house-surgeon, said that deceased's brain was perfectly healthy. The jury, after a long consultation, returned a verdict of Temporary insanity.

The decision of the Government as to the contract for the conveyance of the Australian mails will, it is expected, be decided in a day or two. It is understood that Cunard has tendered for the conveyance, as well as the Peninsular and Oriental Company. It appears, that the Government in communication with those most interested in the Colonies, have arrived at the conclusion that for postal and passenger purposes, and to a certain extent commercial traffic, at least so far as specie is concerned, the intercourse between this country and our growing empire in Australia will be best conducted, through Egypt to Suez, and thence by full-power steamers of not less than 2,200 tons measurement, by way of Point de Galle, passing round Cape Leeuwin and direct to Melbourne and Sydney;—and it is confidently expected that this passage will be performed in a period somewhat less than fifty days each way.

### Law, Police, and Assize.

**IMPORTANT INSURANCE CASE.**—Two actions to recover the amount of certain policies of insurance were tried last week in the Court of Queen's Bench. The plaintiff was Mr. Truelock, formerly a member of the Stock Exchange. The defendants were the Householders and General Life Assurance Company, and the Prince of Wales Life and Educational Assurance Company. The course of the trial was the same in both actions, and in the second both sides agreed that the evidence given on the first should be simply read over to the jury. The sum sought to be recovered was altogether 8,000*l*. In 1853, Mr. Truelock was asked to keep up two policies of 5,000*l*. each on behalf of Mr. Joddrell, son of Sir Richard Joddrell, of Chilwick Hall, near St. Albans. The policies were in favour of his wife. Truelock agreed to do so, provided Mr. Joddrell secured him by giving a post-obit for 14,000*l*. This was done by Truelock and one Brade jointly, in 1854. Subsequently the bond was cancelled, and another executed to the plaintiff only. Two premiums of 330*l*. were paid on the policies. Truelock then endeavoured to effect 14,000*l*. worth of insurance on the life of Joddrell. His proposals were rejected by the Kent Mutual Insurance Office, but were accepted by the Householders and Prince of Wales Companies; fourteen and eighteen years being added to the life of Joddrell by the companies respectively. The papers sent in to the companies stated that Joddrell had been in the habit of drinking; that he had suffered from an attack of *delirium tremens*, but that he had recovered, changed his habits, and was living temperately. Joddrell died in November, 1855, of congestion of the brain; and the companies disputed the payment of sums insured, on the ground that they had been induced to enter into the contract by the false and fraudulent representations of Truelock. Evidence was put in to show that Joddrell had been in charge of a "keeper"; that at Oxford he was known as "mad Joddrell"; and some pranks played in 1840 were described. But it was not shown that Truelock was a party to any fraudulent representations. In summing up, Lord Campbell said, that these modern life-assurance companies, by their eager grasping after profits, held out great temptations, and brought about the most lamentable consequences. The defendants' company said that all their policies were indisputable, except in the case of gross fraud. He was afraid that some companies were ready to take any risk in order to obtain the premiums, regardless of the consequences. He earnestly and solemnly expressed his hope that this would be a warning to the insurance companies. One of the jurymen said that the practice of the modern insurance offices was most prejudicial, and cut at the root of making provision for helpless families. In this observation, Lord Campbell said he most heartily concurred. Verdict for the plaintiff in both cases.

**ANOTHER DISPUTED POLICY.**—In the Second Court, on Monday, the case of Pridmore v. the Briton Life Association came on. This was an action brought upon the policy of insurance for 50*l*., effected upon the life of a person named the Rev. Theodore Buckley. The defendants pleaded that they had been induced to make and enter into the policy of insurance by the fraud and misrepresentations of the plaintiff. Several publicans were called, who stated that Buckley was in the habit of drinking small quantities of spirits from eight o'clock in the morning to the last thing at night. He was never absolutely drunk, but, to use the expression of one of the witnesses, "he was always three parts gone." Mr. Baron Martin, in summing up, said the policy in question was called an indisputable policy. The question for the jury in this case would be whether or not they considered that the defendants were induced to enter into and make the policy through the fraud and misrepresentation of the plaintiff.

Did they consider that the plaintiff was aware of the admitted drunken habits of the unfortunate man Buckley, and had he fraudulently concealed from the company that knowledge? Then did they think that he had fraudulently concealed the name and address of the medical attendant? The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff. Mr. Baron Martin: I hope this will be a warning to all insurance offices to be careful as to their inquiries regarding persons whose lives they insure. If they were more particular there would be no questions of this kind.

**THE ATTEMPT AT MUTINY AND MURDER ON BOARD THE STERONHEATH.**—In the Central Criminal Court, on Thursday, Wm. Lewes, aged twenty-five, a tall determined-looking man, was indicted for feloniously attempting to induce three seamen to revolt and piratically to take possession of the ship, the goods and property contained in the ship, including gold, value nearly 250,000*l*. His proposal was to murder the officers, and to give the crew laudanum in their drink. The men to whom it was proposed told the captain, and Lewes was arrested. In the prisoner's berth were two six-barrelled Colt's revolvers, the whole of the barrels loaded, and some containing a double charge; two single-barrelled pistols, also loaded; two bowie knives, a flask full of gunpowder, a bag full of bullets, between sixty and seventy bullets loose, several boxes of percussion caps, and a bottle full of laudanum. Prisoner was convicted, and sentenced to transportation for life.

**LUNATICS AND THE SHOWER-BATH.**—A curious case is under the investigation of the Bow-street magistrate. A pauper-lunatic confined in the Surrey County Asylum, sixty-five years of age, died after receiving a shower-bath of somewhat long duration—half an hour. The surgeon of the asylum, Mr. Snape, had ordered the bath, it is alleged, by way of punishment for a blow inflicted on him by the lunatic. The bath is a closed box with no opening except the holes in the bottom; and the patients have no means of communicating with the keepers unless the door is opened. When the lunatic was allowed to come out, some tartar emetic was given him, and he shortly afterwards died. The question seems to be, whether the bath was ordered by way of punishment, or as a part of the medical treatment. The prosecution is at the instance of the Commissioners of Lunacy. Mr. Snape is at large, bail not being required.

**BETTING-HOUSES IN THE CITY.**—The City police are taking active proceedings against persons keeping houses where betting on horse-races is practised. At the Mansion House, on Friday, John Palmer was summoned for using a room in the White Swan public-house, in Farringdon-street, for betting purposes, against the statute, &c. The case being proved, the defendant was fined 50*l*., or in default, two months imprisonment. Mr. Huddleston gave notice of appeal, and the bail was fixed for two sureties in 50*l*. each, and the defendant in his own recognizances in 100*l*. These proceedings appear to have created quite a panic among the betting fraternity in the City, where they have lately taken refuge; and numbers of persons attended both examinations.

**OBTAINING A PENSION BY FALSE SIGNATURE.**—At the Central Criminal Court, on Wednesday, Mary Eliza McNair or Minikin was tried for obtaining money under false pretences. She was the widow of Captain McNair, an officer of the East India Company's service; and she had pensions from the Clive Fund and the Madras Fund. Such pensions cease when a widow marries again; but the accused received the pensions up to a very recent period, pretending that she was "Mrs. McNair;" though in fact she had married one Minikin in 1846. The jury found her guilty, but recommended her to mercy, as having acted under the influence of her husband. Mr. Justice Coleridge sentenced her to be imprisoned for twelve months.

**THE NEW REFORMATORY ACT.**—Christopher Ward, described as a music engraver, was summoned before Mr. Henry, at Bow-street, on Thursday, under the new Reformatory Act, to show cause why he should not contribute to the support of his son, John Ward, aged twelve years, who was convicted of felony at the Leeds quarter sessions in March last. The defendant stated that he could not afford five shillings per week, for his earnings very frequently did not amount to more than that. Mr. Morgan, the solicitor for the Home-office, said that both father and mother were dissipated characters, and thus, through their neglect and immoral conduct, had this young child fallen into an evil course of life. Mr. Henry, considering that the abandoned character of the wife was, probably, the chief cause of the boy's misfortunes, and that the father's present circumstances were very precarious, reduced the order to 2*s*. 6*d*. per week, which the defendant's master promised to deduct from his weekly earnings.

**ONE OF THE INMATES OF THE AGAPEMONE.**—"The Abode of Love," a Miss Maber, was found, a short time since, dead in a pond in the neighbourhood of the abode. A protracted inquest has resulted in a verdict of "Self-destruction under temporary insanity." A sister gave evidence to the effect that another sister had died in the Agapemone, and that Miss Maber had, before committing suicide, made over her property (1,700*l*.) to Mr. Prince. Official inquiries are to be instituted into the "Abode of Love."

**THE ENGLISH SHAREHOLDERS IN THE TIPPERARY BANK.**—The Irish Master of the Rolls gave judgment, on Friday, in the case of one of the English shareholders in the Tipperary Bank who had been placed on the list of contributories by Master Murphy. The Master of the Rolls reversed the decision of the Master in Chancery; chiefly on the ground of the gross frauds practised in the management of the bank, especially by getting up fictitious balance-sheets and fictitious

dividenda. As the case before the Court ruled all the other cases of the same kind, the whole of the English shareholders are set free.

**CASES OF WIFE-BEATING** are once more becoming prominent in our police reports. Two brutal cases have this week come before Mr. Arnold at Westminster. One Wright, a chimney-sweep, who had beaten his wife with a stick so severely that she lay in great danger in the Brompton Hospital, was remanded for a week; and Rush, a labouring man, was charged on Wednesday with pulling his wife out of her sick bed, kicking her unmercifully about the body, biting her right ear, and endeavouring to strangle her by tying a handkerchief tightly round her throat. The poor woman stated that for the last fourteen months Rush had been perpetually beating, biting, and kicking her. Rush, in defence, said that his wife was Irish, and she and two other Irish lodgers were leagued against him. Remanded.

### Literature.

*The Travellers' Library.* Nos. 88 to 102. London: Longman and Co.

WE have for some time been unable to keep pace with this best of serial publications; but, now that it is completed, we must find a few words for its concluding volumes.—There are before us four distinct original works of voyages and travels, either of which is worth, and generally would have been published at, the price of all the four. One of these we long kept at hand for fuller notice and extract,—viz., Mr. Edward Baines's *Visit to the Vaudois of Piedmont*; but it is now too late to do more than say, that, if any reader has not seen it, he should take care at once to obtain this most delightful sketch, in which he will find history, incident of travel, anecdote, and matters of information, of the deepest and most profitable interest.—Mr. Hurlbut's *Pictures from Cuba* is truly a collection of pictures,—in which Cuban scenery and society, with all their freshness and novelty, are presented with great vividness and reality to the reader. It is remarkably interesting, and adds no little to our stock of information respecting Cuba. "The Cuban Question," also, gets some indirect illustration in its pages.—Mr. Hutchinson's *Narrative of the Niger, Tshadda, and Binne Exploration* is a very important contribution to geographical knowledge, and the civilisation of Central and Western Africa. Its positive results to geographical science are numerous,—its descriptions of localities hitherto untrodden by Europeans are of peculiar interest,—and its evidence as to the vast resources of the country along the banks of the rivers visited, and of the readiness of the Ethiopians for imitation and their capacity of intellectual improvement, is of the highest value to humanity and to commerce. All these should secure general attention for Mr. Hutchinson's acceptable work.—*Brazil Viewed through a Naval Glass*, is the production of Mr. Edward Wilberforce, late a midshipman of "H. M. Navy." It is written with great effort at smartness and wit, and often makes one very angry. Yet it is, after all, a clever amusing book, as telling just what a young man saw on the coast of Brazil, and how things struck a fresh, genial, and observant mind. It has also some really useful information, respecting anchorages and bays—all carefully laid down for practical purposes; and some suggestive "notes on slavery and the slave trade." This volume, as well as Mr. Hutchinson's and Mr. Hurlbut's, already noticed, has abundance of quotable matter, but we have unfortunately too narrow a space to permit ourselves the indulgence of extracts from them.—Von Tschudi's *Nature in the Alps* has been previously reviewed and cordially commended by us. The two works which complete this Library—and we are sorry it is completed—are, Mr. Macaulay's *Essay on Croker's Bonnell's Life of Johnson*, with Mrs. Piozzi's *Anecdotes of Dr. Johnson*; and *An Essay on the Life and Genius of Thomas Fuller*; with *Selections from his Writings*, by HENRY ROGERS. Macaulay's *Essay* ought not to have been published without the admission of proved incorrectness and injustice in certain particulars; but Mrs. Piozzi's anecdotes are a most welcome republication. Of Mr. Rogers' *Essay on Fuller*, it is unnecessary to speak, save to commend its appearance in this form. The *Selections* greatly exceed the *essay* in extent; and Mr. Rogers has done a most useful service, and provided a most delightful treat, for the readers in these carefully and appreciatively selected "*Fulleriana*." "Wit and wisdom" are on every page; "anecdote, amusing gossip, piquant reflection, distinguished by vigour, vivacity, and epigrammatic point." It is preeminently a book for "the parenthetical minutes and transient attention," which, as Mr. Rogers happily says, "are often all that the traveller can command;" and we heartily thank the editor for a valuable manual addition to our *Ana*, and as heartily commend it to all lovers of racy and good sayings. To the last part of this now completed series, are added a set of *Title-Pages*, for binding up the entire collection in twenty-five volumes, which are thus classed: *Voyages and Travels*, 13 vols.; *Biography and History*, 4 vols.; *Selections*, 3 vols.; *Fiction*, 2 vols.; *Natural History*, &c., 2 vols.; and *Miscellanies*, 1 vol. It is quite unnecessary to add, that there is no collection of books in the language, of the same varied character, of the same permanent value, of the same excellence as to paper and style, and at the same remarkably low price. It will long maintain its place in the libraries of popular institutions, and in the homes alike of the mechanic, the



student, and the man of wealth. Messrs. Longman and Co. have deserved well of the whole community for the judgment and spirit with which this enterprise has been carried on and completed.

*The Two Lights.* By the Author of "Struggles for Life." London: W. and G. Cash.

THIS volume is a "contribution to the cause of truth," and is directed against that "proud and godless rationality" which seeks "to undermine the foundations and overthrow the strongholds of Revelation." The *Two Lights* are REASON and FAITH; and the character and extent of the guidance which each can give in the race and battle of life, is illustrated by the story of two young men, who severally determine, at the outset of their career, the one to walk by Reason without Revelation, the other by Faith in the unseen God and in His Revealed Will. The persons and incidents of the story have real life and deep interest; and the facts are fairly representative of the two tendencies, and their results, which it is intended to illustrate. Some of the conversations introduced, are full of true and weighty thought but others read too much like parts of essays or sermons, that are to be used up whether or no: and the original "poetry" imputed to one of the young men of the story, though pleasing verse, seems to be dragged in for its own sake, rather than as a natural and significant development of the mind of its supposed author. These are defects in the form of the work: but we must take exception to part of its substance, also—viz., the shallowness and unreality of the representation of the kingship and kingdom of Christ, contained in that very evident sermon, "The Grand Remedy," in chapter xiii.; and the exceedingly fantastic and injurious (as we think) millenarianism of the last chapter,—which teaches that the "great light" is to become universal, in a millennial age, by means of "Hebrew missionaries," &c. But we must also say, that the delineation of Christian character, and the examples of the practical life of piety, given by the author, are beautiful and attractive. While the work, however, contains many admirable things on the general subject of Reason and Faith, and so meets a characteristic want of our own times, it should yet be understood, that it by no means represents the more intimate and ultimate conflicts of Faith and Reason, nor appreciates that last phase of the antagonism of Reason to Revelation, which the progress and popularity of Positive Science has introduced.

#### TIME'S CURE.

Mourn, O rejoicing heart!  
The hours are flying—  
Each one some treasure takes,  
Each one some blossom breaks,  
And leaves it dying;  
The chill dark night draws near,  
The sun will soon depart,  
And leave thee sighing;  
Then mourn, rejoicing heart!  
The hours are flying!

Rejoice, O grieving heart,  
The hours fly fast,  
With each some sorrow dies,  
With each some shadow flies,  
Until at last  
The red dawn in the east  
Bids weary night depart,  
And pain is past;  
Rejoice, then, grieving heart,  
The hours fly fast!

#### Cleanings.

The Queen of Spain has caused a thanksgiving service to be celebrated for the recovery of the jewels stolen from the chapel of the Palace!

Rest is a very fine medicine. Let your stomachs rest, ye dyspeptics. Let your brain rest, ye wearied and worried men of business. Rest your limbs, ye children of toil. You can't? Cast off all superfluities of appetite and fashion, and see if you can't.

The largest steamer in the world will arrive at Southampton in a few weeks. She is Yankee, of course. About the same length as the Himalaya, she is 1,500 tons larger (5,000 to 3,500), and with sixty feet beam. She belongs to, and is named after Commodore Vanderbilt, of New York.

A thoroughly orthodox Catholic priest, the Abbé Michon, in a pamphlet just published, in Paris, which will probably make a great sensation, seriously advocates the expediency of the Pope renouncing all dominion at Rome and going to Jerusalem, there to reside as the spiritual head of the Church.

The "White Horse," Fetter-lane, London, one of the familiar signs of old coaching days, has ceased to be an inn, and has been purchased and fitted up as a Working Men's Home for unmarried operatives. The rents are moderate; there is abundant space for ventilation; baths, a reading-room, library and other advantages. The proprietors are teetotallers.

Count Morny, desirous of being accompanied in his residences at St. Petersburg by a coterie of intellectual men, applied, it is said, to Jules Janin, offering him the annual sum of 10,000 francs, along with the title, but only the title, of First Secretary to the Embassy. M. Janin declined the honour and the gold—it is asserted "à cause de ses principes et de son amboupoint."

The *Court Journal* writes with amusing rapture on the young Princes: "The grand lesson (says our Courty contemporary) taught to the heir-apparent and his elder brother, who alone of the young Princes are yet capable of appreciating such instruction, is, that by personal merit alone can they hope to win and retain the confidence and esteem of the nation, and hold sway over the public mind; and

hence it is that the application of these illustrious youths to study is such as would be remarkable in the sons of an intelligent mechanic. This devotion to intellectual culture is most conspicuous in Prince Alfred. Having, as we are given to understand, chosen the navy for his profession—a circumstance which will, we are sure, endear his Royal Highness to all who feel the electric influence of that glorious national motto 'Rule Britannia!'—the Prince is now so absorbed in the one idea that fills his soul—that is, of one day becoming a great naval commander.

All matters having been amicably arranged with the proprietors, the Duke of Bedford and Mr. Gye, it is now determined that Covent-garden Theatre shall be rebuilt. Sir Charles Fox and Mr. Henderson have entered into a contract, and pledged themselves that six months from the day they enter upon the work of reconstruction, the theatre shall be ready for operatic performances.—*Musical World.*

#### BIRTHS.

June 8, at Queen's-road, Camden-square, the wife of Mr. JAMES SANGSTER, of a daughter.  
June 17, at St. Heller's, Jersey, the wife of JAMES CANNON, Esq., of Jamaica, of a daughter.  
June 20, at 8, Westmoreland-place, the wife of CHARLES PETO, Esq., prematurely, of a son.  
June 21, at Cross-street, Newington, Surrey, the wife of Mr. W. WOOD, Junr., of a daughter.  
June 24, at 18, Sutherland-street, Walworth, Mrs. BENJAMIN L. GREEN, of a daughter.

#### MARRIAGES.

June 8, at St. Andrew's Scotch Church, Commercial-road, by the Rev. R. P. BLACK, the Rev. GEORGE NICOL GORDON, of Hackney, late of Nova Scotia, to ELLEN CATHERINE, eldest daughter of Mr. SAMUEL POWELL, of Hackney.  
June 11, at Catton, Norwich, by the Rev. Richard Hart, ALFRED WILBERFORCE, third son of Mr. Alderman CHALLIS, M.P., to ELIZABETH GRANT, only daughter of JOHN SULTER, Esq., of Norwich.  
June 17, at St. Mary's, Islington, by the Rev. James Sutherland, B.A., THOMAS MANBRIDGE, Esq., of Douglas-road, Canonbury, and of Wood-street, Chesham, to ANNIE CURSON, youngest daughter of the late JOHN DEACON, Esq., of St. John-street-road, Islington.  
June 18, at Stepney Chapel, King's Lynn, by the Rev. J. T. WIGNER, Mr. J. W. DENNIS, draper and mercer, to ELIZABETH, youngest daughter of Mr. KERKHAM, farmer, Terrington, near Lynn. This was the 300th marriage celebrated in the above chapel.  
June 19, at Kingsland Congregational Church, by license, by the Rev. Dr. J. G. Hewlett, JAMES BURNET, Esq., of Leith, to CATHERINE, eldest daughter of the late ROBERT THOMSON, Esq., of Leith.  
June 20, at Carr's-lane Chapel, Birmingham, by the Rev. J. Fernie, uncle of the bride, Mr. JAMES TOLLEFREE, of Wolverhampton, to ELIZA, second daughter of the late Mr. JOHN STANLEY, of Wheaton Aston.

#### DEATHS.

June 9, at his residence, at Brighton, THOMAS BARRETT LEMNARD, Esq., the eldest son of Sir THOMAS BARRETT LEMNARD, Bart., of Belhus, Essex.  
June 14, at Wincanton, on his fourteenth birthday, PHILIP, sixth son of Mr. J. HANNAM, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Bourton Dorset.  
June 15, at Northampton, Mr. JOHN CAVE, late farmer and grazier, of Preston Dunnyer, and an honourable and useful deacon of the Baptist Church, Huckleton, for forty-five years, aged seventy.  
June 16, at Clifton, the Rev. CUTHBERT GEORGE YOUNG, of St. John's-wood, London, Secretary of the Turkish Missions Aid Society, aged thirty-two.  
June 17, at Brinklow, SARAH, eldest daughter of Mr. WILLIAM LINNEY, lately of Bedford, Warwickshire.  
June 18, Mr. THOMAS FRANKS BETTS, for many years a clerk at the Indemnity Assurance Office, in his fifty-eighth year.  
June 18, at the house of her brother, Alexander Richardson, Esq., Clarendon-villas, Richmond-road, Hackney, Miss SARAH ANN RICHARDSON, after a long illness, borne with fortitude and resignation.  
June 19, at the house of his brother-in-law, Mr. N. Warren, Winchester, FREDERICK JONES, Esq., surgeon, late of Ventnor, Isle of Wight, in his fifty-second year.  
June 19, at Bristol, ANNA, widow of the late Rev. LANT CARPENTER, LL.D., aged seventy-four.  
June 20, at 12, Kensington Palace-gardens, SOPHIA, third daughter of Sir S. MORTON PETO, Bart.  
June 22, at his house, 67, Westbourne-terrace, deeply lamented, General Sir JOHN WILSON, K.C.B., K.C.T.S., Colonel of H.M. 11th Regiment.  
June 23, ADELAIDE, daughter of JOHN FREEMAN, Esq., Wood-lane, Falmouth, in her seventeenth year.

### Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

Business generally on the Stock Exchange is steadily improving, and the principal securities dealt in are in demand at an advance. In the Money Market all pressure has ceased, and capitalists are looking out for new fields of investment. The upward tendency is restrained by the diversion of speculative attention to other departments of the Stock Exchange, and by the supply of Stock from the New Loan. Consols closed to-day the same as yesterday, being almost perfectly stationary throughout the day. In the Stock Exchange to-day, Money continued easy, notwithstanding the preparation for Saturday's instalment of one million on the new loan. Out of doors the general commercial demand was more active, but the current rates are still decidedly below the Bank minimum. Consols are 94½ to 94¾, and the New Scrip is 3½ to 3½ prem. The New Three per Cents, 95½ to 95¾. Exchequer Bills, 500L, are 10s. to 13s. prem. Bank Stock is 217.

In the Foreign Stock Market the transactions have been rather numerous, and prices generally have slightly advanced. The market for Railway Shares has again been active, and the prices of most of the leading lines continue to exhibit an upward tendency, with the exception of the Great Western, which are depressed owing to rumours about the dividend. The Foreign and Colonial Lines have also been dealt in to some extent at improved rates. In Joint Stock Bank Shares the dealings have been limited, but prices have ruled

firm. Bank of London are at 70, 70½. London and County, 38. Oriental Bank, 41½, 41¾; and Ottoman Bank, 12½. In Miscellaneous Shares there are but few changes to notice. Canada Land declined to 128 to 129. Peninsular and Oriental Steam advanced to 69½ to 70.

The Bank Returns for the week ending 14th June, show a further increase in the Notes Issued, with a corresponding increase in the Gold Bullion of 380,000L, and a further increase in the Reserve of 716,000L.

The gold arrivals last week amounted to 1,250,000L, of which 1,100,000L is from Australia, and the remainder chiefly from New York. The shipments have been little over 200,000L, and have consisted principally of silver.

The reports of the trade of the manufacturing towns during the past week show in most cases an improvement, consequent upon the course taken by the Government on the American question. At Manchester the markets exhibited considerable firmness at the commencement, although there was subsequently rather less activity. The Birmingham iron trade has been partly in suspense, previously to the Midsummer meetings of the manufacturers; but it is not expected that any reduction in prices will be adopted. The failure of Louis and Mier, a mercantile house, has been announced, with liabilities for 50,000L, and assets which may yield 7s. 6d. in the pound. The winding-up of the estate of Ruffords and Wragge, the bankers of Stourbridge and Bromsgrove, who failed in 1851, has been completed, and the result is that the debts proved have amounted to 393,998L, while the assets realised have been 68,347L, out of which 17,412L has gone for expenses. The Nottingham advices describe no alteration; the market is quiet, but healthy, and employment is general. In the woollen districts there is a tendency to dulness, and the manufacturers are disposed to lessen their amount of production. From the Irish linen markets the accounts are still favourable.

The departures from the port of London for the Australian Colonies during the past week comprised 11 vessels—two for Port Phillip, two for Sydney, two for Adelaide, two for New Zealand, one for Moreton Bay, one for Hobart Town, and one for Portland Bay—with an aggregate capacity of 7,285 tons. The rates of freight exhibit a tendency to firmness.

#### PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS DURING THE WEEK.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Consols	Shut	Shut	Shut	—	—	—
Consols for Account	94½ x d	94½ x d	94½ x d	94½	94½	94½
3 per Cent. Red.	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½
New 3 per Cent.	95	95½	95	95	95½	95½
Annuities	95	95½	95	95	95½	95½
India Stock	Shut	Shut	Shut	—	—	—
Bank Stock	217 18	217 18	—	218½	—	217
Exchequer-bills.	11 pm	12 pm	12 pm	13 pm	13 pm	14 pm
India Bonds	13 pm	10 pm	11 pm	—	14 pm	14 pm
Long Annuities	—	3 5-16	—	—	—	—

### The Gazette.

#### BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, c. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 14th day of June, 1856.

#### ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued . . . .	£35,912,210	Government Debt . .	£11,915,100
		Other Securities . . .	3,459,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion	11,437,210
		Silver Bullion . . . .	—
	£35,912,210		£35,912,210

#### BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£14,543,000	Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity)	£11,720,468
Reserve . . . . .	3,214,987	Other Securities . . .	14,347,079
Public Deposits . . .	4,112,448	Notes . . . . .	6,678,460
Other Deposits . . . .	10,218,761	Gold and Silver Coin	621,582
Seven Day and other Bills . . . . .	774,393		
	£32,873,589		£32,873,589

June 19, 1856.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Friday, June 20, 1856.

#### BANKRUPTS.

VENABLES, C., jun., Clifden, Taplow, Soho, and Princes Paper Works, Buckinghamshire, paper manufacturer, June 28, August 4; solicitors, Messrs. Laurence and Co., Old Jewry-Chambers, City.  
WOODROFFE, J., Newgate-street, City, licensed victualler, June 27, August 11; solicitors, Messrs. Farnell and Tanqueray-Williams, New Broad-street.  
BURNS, J., Lower Clapton, carpenter, June 27, August 1; solicitors, Mr. Brown, Finsbury-place.  
EDWARDS, J., Wolverhampton, wine merchant, July 2 and 28; solicitors, Messrs. Price and Stuart, Wolverhampton.  
POUND, S., jun., Dartmouth, Devonshire, ropemaker, June 26, July 24; solicitors, Messrs. Edmonds and Son, Plymouth; and Mr. Stogdon, Exeter.  
MANNING, W. A., Totnes, Devonshire, dealer in corn, June 26, July 24; solicitors, Messrs. Bishop and Pitts, Exeter.  
TREGILLAS, J., St. Agnes, Cornwall, draper, July 3 and 24; solicitors, Messrs. Goddard, King-street, Chesham; and Messrs. Ford, Exeter.  
DURSTON, T., Taunton, Somersetshire, brewer, July 3 and 24; solicitors, Messrs. Baker, Taunton; and Mr. Stogdon, Exeter.

Tuesday, June 24, 1856.

#### BANKRUPTS.

SEARLE, C., Warwick-street, Plumlico, baker, July 3, August 14; solicitor, Mr. Hilleary, Fenchurch-buildings.  
YOUNG, T. A., Hastings, Sussex, hotel keeper, July 3, August 14; solicitor, Mr. Dawson, Upper Charles-street, Westminster.  
WEST, G., Elythorne, Kent, grocer, July 3, August 14; solicitors, Messrs. Linklaters and Hackwood, Sise-lane.  
STRANGE, W. C., Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire, bricklayer, July 8, August 6; solicitors, Messrs. Surr and Gribble, Abchurch-lane, City.  
BENTALL, J., Great Beitley, Essex, grocer, July 8, August 5; solicitors, Messrs. Rixon and Co., Cannon-street, City; and Mr. Philbrick, Colchester.  
WATTS, T. G., Manor-terrace, Clapham, coal merchant, July 3, August 1; solicitors, Mr. Shephard, Clifford's-inn.  
BENNETT, S., Wellington-place, Camberwell, tailor, July 5, August 11; solicitors, Messrs. Fraser and May, Dean-street, Soho.  
THOMAS, T., Pontypriid, Glamorganshire, ironmonger, July August 5; solicitors, Messrs. Leonard, Bristol.



## Markets.

## CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, June 23.

With a moderate quantity of English wheat offering this morning, and a fair arrival of foreign, the trade was more active to-day, fine samples of English realising 2s to 2s, and foreign 1s to 2s per quarter more than on Monday last. Norfolk flour held at 54s, and fine American barrels saleable at 39s. There was very little barley on sale, and we quote prices fully 1s per quarter higher. Beans and peas scarce, and 1s per quarter dearer. The arrivals of oats were small, and fine corn sold readily in some cases at 6d per quarter higher than on Monday last. Linseed and cakes firm.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat—		Wheat—	
Essex and Kent, Red	70 to 76	Dantzic	82 to 92
Ditto White	76 to 80	Konigsberg, Red	84 to 88
Lincoln, Norfolk, and		Pomeranian, Red	74 to 88
Yorkshire Red	—	Boston	74 to 88
Scotch	68 to 74	Danish and Holstein	70 to 78
Rye	42 to 44	East Friesland	64 to 68
Barley malting (new)	42 to 44	Petersburg	58 to 68
Distilling	40 to 42	Riga and Archangel	—
Malt (pale)	76 to 78	Polish Odessa	60 to 64
Beans, Maragan	40 to 48	Marianopol	76 to 80
Ticks	—	Taganrog	—
Harrow	—	Egyptian	48 to 50
Pigeon	—	American (U.S.)	74 to 80
Peas, White	42 to 46	Barley, Pomeranian	40 to 48
Grey	38 to 42	Konigsberg	—
Maple	38 to 42	Danish	40 to 44
Boilers	46 to 48	East Friesland	32 to 34
Tares (English)	38 to 40	Egyptian	30 to 32
Foreign	36 to 38	Odessa	30 to 32
Oats (English feed)	34 to 36	Beans—	
Flour, town made, per		Horse	38 to 42
sack of 80 lbs.	64 to 68	Pigeon	42 to 44
Linseed, English	—	Egyptian	32 to 34
Baltic	48 to 50	Peas, White	42 to 44
Black Sea	50 to 52	Oats—	
Hempseed	50 to 52	Dutch	32 to 34
Canaryseed	54 to 60	Jahide	28 to 29
Cloverseed, per cwt. of		Danish	21 to 26
112 lbs. English	—	Danish, Yellow feed	24 to 28
German	—	Swedish	28 to 29
French	—	Petersburg	23 to 24
American	—	Flour, per bar. of 196 lbs.	
Linseed Cakes, 150 lbs to 160		New York	34 to 40
Rape Cakes, 60 lbs to 70 lbs per ton		Spanish, per sack	54 to 58
Hempseed, 40 lbs to 50 lbs per last		Carawayseed	36 to 40

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday, June 23.—The trade for cloverseed does not afford ground for remark. The few parcels left on hand have been taken off at the full prices required by holders, and the market is now bare of both red and white seed.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolises are from 9d to 10d; of household ditto, 8d to 9d per 4 lbs loaf.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, LONDON, Monday, June 23.—Our continental advices state that all kinds of stock still continue very high in price. In Holland, Belgium, and Spain, large purchases continue to be made on French account. The Portuguese beasts lately sold here have paid tolerably well. We had a very moderate show of foreign stock in to-day's market, and its general quality was inferior. The arrivals of home-fed beasts were very limited, compared with Monday last, and, owing to an increased number of buyers being in attendance, the demand for all breeds ruled very brisk—indeed, this was the dearest market held for a considerable period—at an advance in the quotations of from 4d to 6d per 8 lbs. The best Scots were worth 5s 4d per 8 lbs. From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire we received 1,500 Scots and shorthorns; from other parts of England, 300 of various breeds; from Scotland, 250 Scots; and from Ireland, 25 oxen. There was a considerable falling off in the show of sheep, and most breeds came to hand in middling condition. The mutton trade ruled brisk, at, compared with Monday last, an improvement in value of from 2d to 4d per 8 lbs. The best Downs in the wool were worth 6s, out of the wool 5s 6d per 8 lbs. Lambs were in moderate supply and good request at full quotations, viz., 4s 10d to 5s 10d per 8 lbs. There was a fair show of calves, which sold readily at fully Friday's improvement in value. The pork trade was firm, and in some instances the quotations had an upward tendency.

Per 8 lbs to sink the offal.		Per 8 lbs by the carcass.	
Inf. coarse beasts	3 10 to 4 2	Pr. coarse woolled	5 0 to 5 2
Second quality	4 4 to 4 6	Prime Southdown	5 4 to 5 6
Prime large oxen	4 8 to 5 0	Lge. coarse calves	4 0 to 4 10
Prime Scots, &c.	3 2 to 3 4	Prime small	5 0 to 5 4
Coarse inf. sheep	4 2 to 4 4	Large hogs	3 4 to 4 0
Second quality	4 6 to 4 10	Neat sm. porkers	4 4 to 4 10
Lambs	4s 10d to 5s 10d		

Suckling calves, 22s to 28s; Quarter-old more pigs, 22s to 28s each.

## NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, June 23.

Very moderate supplies of each kind of meat on sale here to-day. Generally speaking, the demand is steady, and prices are well supported.

Per 8 lbs by the carcass.		Per 8 lbs by the carcass.	
Inf. beef	3 0 to 3 2	Inf. mutton	3 6 to 3 8
Middling ditto	3 4 to 3 6	Middling ditto	3 10 to 4 0
Prime large do.	3 10 to 4 0	Prime ditto	4 4 to 4 10
Do. small do.	4 2 to 4 4	Veal	3 6 to 4 0
Large pork	3 6 to 4 2	Small pork	4 4 to 4 8
Lamb	4s 6d to 5s 4d		

## PRODUCE MARKET, MINING-LANE, JUNE 24.

SUGAR.—The market has opened without spirit, and the grocery descriptions have in many instances given way 6d, but strong refined qualities have sold at last week's currency. 1,290 hhds of West India sold, about half, which consisted of Barbadoes, in public sale, from 42s to 46s 6d. 5,600 bags Mauritius were offered in public sale; about 3,500 were bought in, the remainder sold at 35s to 45s; crystallised, 46s 6d to 49s. 400 bags Bengal sold; Benares, 47s 6d to 48s. The refined market has been dull; brown lumps quoted 55s 6d.

COFFEE.—The public sale was too small to give quotations, and we are without transactions to report by private contract. Native Ceylon quoted 50s.

COCOA.—400 bags of Trinidad bought in at previous rates, 54s to 59s.

TEA.—No business reported to-day.

RICE.—1,300 bags of white Bengal were bought in above the market value, 14s. 900 bags Rangoon bought in at 9s to 9s 6d. About 250 tons Ballam sold by private contract at 9s 2d.

RAW.—This article has been dull of sale.

IRON.—Quoted at 72s.

COTTON.—200 bales sold at previous rates.

TALLOW.—The market has been firm at 46s on the spot, 47s the last three months.

OIL.—Lined is quoted steady at 34s.

In other articles no material alteration.

POTATOES, BROMFORD AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, June 23.—Since Monday last, very moderate supplies of old potatoes have come to hand, coastwise and by railway. For most kinds the demand is inactive, yet prices are well supported. York Regents, 60s to 105s; Kent and Essex ditto, 70s to 85s; Scotch ditto, 60s to 75s; ditto cups, 50s to 60s; Lincolns, 60s to 70s; blues, 50s to 60s; middlings, 35s to 40s per ton. The imports of foreign potatoes have been 13,778 baskets from Rotterdam, which have sold at 5s to 5s 6d per basket. New English are worth 10s to 12s per cwt.

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday, June 23.—During the last week the prices of Irish butter were further advanced 2s per cwt, owing to the continued high advices from Ireland, as well as from Manchester and Liverpool. But the transactions were on a limited scale, in consequence of the dealers buying with reluctance and sparingly, under the impression that they may purchase on lower terms in a month or two hence. Foreign of best quality sold freely at an advance of 8s, and for other kinds there was a fair sale at a proportional improvement. Irish and

Hambro' singed bacon was in good demand at 1s to 2s over previous rates. In American middles no noticeable alteration. Hams 2s per cwt dearer, and readily saleable. Lard was in demand, and prices 2s to 4s per cwt higher.

## PRICES OF BUTTER, CHEESE, HAMS, &amp;c.

Friesland, per cwt...	90 to 98	Cheshire, per cwt.....	70 to 84
Kiel .....	98 to 106	Cheddar .....	74 to 86
Dorset .....	104 to 108	Double Gloucester.....	62 to 80
Carlisle .....	—	Single ditto .....	—
Waterford .....	—	York Hams .....	84 to 98
Cork (new) .....	98 to 106	Westmoreland ditto ..	80 to 84
Limerick .....	90 to 92	Irish ditto .....	80 to 90
Silgo .....	90 to 100	Wiltshire Bacon (dried) ..	80 to 86
Fresh, per dozen ..	12 to 13	Irish .....	(green) 72 to 78

HOPS, BROMFORD, Monday, June 23.—The accounts from the plantations during the past week have continued unfavourable. The market is firm, and the demand steady at about last week's rates. The duty is called 150,000 to 160,000.

FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c.—Since our last report, the demand for flax has been rather limited, yet holders have refused to accept lower rates. Hemp is quiet. Petersburg clean has changed hands at 30l per ton. Jute and coir goods have realised previous quotations.

WOOL, CRY, Monday, June 23.—Accounts from Leipzig, to the 14th inst., state that the wool fair of the season had commenced; and the market generally was quiet, with an advance of 1/2 to 1, and 1 to 1 1/2 rixdalers per stone upon the average prices of 1855. Advices from the wool-growers in the neighbouring districts state that the general appearance of the clip is good, and will prove more abundant than last year. The other markets are firm. We have had a very limited demand for home-grown wool for shipment to the Continent since Monday last, and the transactions for immediate use are limited. The present inactivity in the demand may be chiefly attributed to the fact that over 60,000 bales of colonial wool will be brought forward at the next auctions, and to the heaviness in the demand at the large German fairs.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Down tegs	1	5	0	0
Down ewes	1	5	0	0
Half-bred hogs	1	4	0	0
Half-bred wethers	1	3	0	0
Leicester fleeces	1	3	1	3
Comb skin	1	1	1	4
Flannel wool	0	9	1	3
Blanket wool	1	2	1	3

TALLOW, Monday, June 23.—Since Monday last about an average time of year amount of business has been transacted in this market, and prices have been very firm. P.Y.C. on the spot is selling to-day at 46s 3d per cwt. Town tallow, 46s nett cash. Rough fat, 2s 6d per 8 lbs.

	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
Stock .....	41122	23499	24079	46752	18089
Price of Yellow Candle ..	38s 6d	45s 6d	64s 3d	52s 9d	46s 3d
Delivery last Week .....	1150	1898	1083	1795	2129
Ditto from the 1st of June ..	4674	4935	3539	4998	4829
Arrived last Week .....	1524	175	664	2401	2784
Ditto from the 1st of June ..	5229	4069	1615	4806	5200
Price of Town Tallow .....	39s 6d	50s 6d	64s 6d	64s 6d	52s 6d

OILS, Monday, June 23.—There is an active demand for linseed oil, at 34s per cwt on the spot. Coconut moves off steadily, on rather higher terms. Foreign refined rape is firm, at 44s; brown, 44s; English, 44s. Palm is scarce, and fine Lagos has sold at 38s to 38 1/2 10s. Sperma, 105s; cod, 42s 10s. No change in turpentine.

SPIRITS, LONDON, Saturday, June 21.—The demand for rum is rather inactive, but we have no change to notice in prices. Proof Leewards, 2s 1d to 2s 2d; East India, 2s to 2s 1d per gallon. There is a fair sale for brandy, at late rates. Malt spirit, 10s 7d, proof; Geneva, 2s 10d to 3s 8d per gallon.

LEADENHALL LEATHER MARKET, London, Saturday, June 21.—Although our market is well supplied, there is a fair demand for all kinds of leather, at full prices.

## HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS, Saturday, June 21.

Market Hides, 56 to 64 lbs.	0 2 1/2 to 0 0	per lb
Ditto 64 to 72 lbs.	0 2 1/2 to 0 4	"
Ditto 72 to 80 lbs.	0 4 to 0 4 1/2	"
Ditto 80 to 88 lbs.	0 4 1/2 to 0 4 1/2	"
Ditto 88 to 96 lbs.	0 4 1/2 to 0 5	"
Ditto 96 to 104 lbs.	0 5 to 0 6	"
Horse Hides	6 0 to 0 0	each
Calf Skins, light	2 0 to 2 0	"
Ditto full	0 0 to 0 6	"
Polled Sheep	0 0 to 0 0	"
Kents and Half Breeds	0 0 to 0 0	"
Downs	4 6 to 4 6	"
Lambs	2 2 to 2 2	"
Shearings	1 2 to 1 4	"

## HAY MARKETS, Saturday, June 21.

(At per load of 36 trusses.)

SMITHFIELD.—Old meadow hay, 65s to 120s; new ditto, 70s to 90s; clover, 95s to 125s; straw, 25s to 30s. A moderate supply, and a fair demand.

CUMBERLAND.—Old meadow hay, 65s to 120s; new ditto, 70s to 95s; clover, 95s to 125s; straw, 27s to 31s. Supply rather limited, and trade firm.

WHITCROFT.—Old meadow hay, 70s to 120s; new ditto, 65s to 90s; clover, 90s to 125s; straw, 25s to 30s. Both hay and straw sold steadily, at full prices.

COALS, Monday.—A heavy market, at last day's reduction. Hetton's, 17s 6d—Stewart's, 17s 6d—Lambton's, 17s—Kellie's, 16s 6d—Hartlepool, 17s 3d—Belmont, 16s—Hartley's, 16s—Tandfield, 14s. Fresh arrivals, 84; left from last day, 34; total, 108.

COTTON, LIVERPOOL, June 21.—The market closed firmly without the least change in prices. The sales are 8,000 bales—3,000 on speculation and 500 for export—comprising 250 Bahia, at 64d to 64d; and 600 Surat, at 44d to 5d per lb. The imports for the week are 45,000 bales.

## Advertisements.

MR. JAMES JOSLIN, VALUER OF  
Drapery and Grocery Stocks, and Drapers' and Grocers',  
Auctioneer, High-street, Maldon, Essex.

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COTTAGE, by Colliard and Colliard, in a Mahogany Case; also, a very powerful and brilliant-toned COTTAGE, in an elegant Rosewood Case, 64 octaves, &c., and has all the recent improvements, has been very little used. No objection to leave part of the purchase money for a few months.—171, Bishopsgate-street Without.

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ner's-court, Old Broad-street, London, transacts business in BRITISH and FOREIGN MINING SHARES, RAIL-  
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Dividend Mines return an interest varying from fifteen to twenty per cent. per annum, and may justly be considered as amongst the most profitable of legitimate investments. At the present there are many which offer particular inducement, that can be purchased upon advantageous terms, and are certain to return a continuous rate of interest.

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A Weekly List of Prices, &c., is published every Wednesday, in time for post.

## LEE CHAPEL, HIGH-ROAD, LEE, BLACKHEATH,

Rev. R. H. MARTEN, B.A., Minister.

On TUESDAY, July 1, 1856, SPECIAL SERVICES will be held as follows: The Rev. NEWMAN HALL, B.A., of SURREY CHAPEL, will preach in the Morning, at Twelve o'clock; and the Rev. W. LANDELS, of REGENT'S-PARK CHAPEL, at 6.30 in the Evening.

A PUBLIC DINNER will be provided, at Two P.M., under a Marquee adjoining the Chapel, at which WILLIAM EDWARD BAXTER, Esq., M.P., will preside, supported by the following gentlemen, who have promised, if possible, to be present:—

Edward Ball, Esq., M.P.	C. J. Foster, Esq., LL.D.
Thomas Barnes, Esq., M.P.	James Kershaw, Esq., M.P.
Adam Black, Esq., M.P.	Robert Milligan, Esq., M.P.
John Chestham, Esq., M.P.	Apsley Pollard, Esq., M.P.
Frank Crossley, Esq., M.P.	D. W. Wire, Esq., Alderman.

The Revs. Joseph Angus, D.D., Thomas Archer, D.D., Henry Baker, George Duncan, Samuel Green, J. H. Hinton, M.A., W. Lucy, Joshua Russell, James Sherman, and Edward Steane, D.D. Tickets for the dinner (including tea), 5s. each; tea only, 1s.; may be had at the Chapel.

Collectors will be made in aid of the maintenance of Public Worship, and towards the expense of enlarging the Chapel and School-rooms.

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Bedsteads from	20 12 6 to 219 0 0 each.
Shower-baths, from	0 7 0 to 5 15 0 each.
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	Fiddle or Thread or Old Silver Pattern.	Thread or Pattern.	King's Pattern.
Table Spoons and Forks, per dz. 30s.	48s.	48s.	60s.
Dessert ditto and ditto	30s.	35s.	42s.
Tea ditto	18s.	24s.	30s.

Tea and Coffee Sets, Waiters, Candelsticks, &c., at proportionate prices. All kinds of re-plating done by the patent process.

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Dessert Ditto, and Ditto	10s.	21s.	25s.
Tea Ditto	5s.	11s.	12s.

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ried assortment of TABLE CUTLERY in the world, all warranted, is on SALE at WILLIAM S. BURTON'S, at prices that are remunerative only because of the largeness of the sales.—34-inch Ivory-handled Table Knives, with high shoulders, 11s. per dozen; Desserts, to match, 10s.; if to balance, 1s. per dozen extra; Carvers, 4s. per pair; Larger Sizes, from 14s. 6d. to 26s. per dozen; extra fine, Ivory, 32s.; if with Silver Ferrules, 37s. to 50s.; White Bone Table Knives, 7s. 6d. per dozen; Desserts, 5s. 6d.; Carvers, 2s. 3d. per pair; Black Horn Table Knives, 7s. 4d. per dozen; Desserts, 6s.; Carvers, 2s. 6d.; Black Wood-handled Table Knives and Forks, 6s. per dozen; Table Steels, from 1s. each. The largest Stock in existence of Plated



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**TO LADIES.—AVOID TIGHT LACING, AND TRY** WILLIAM CARTER'S

	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Elastic Coutil Bodices	3	11	7	6
Paris Wave Stays (all sizes)	5	6	7	6
Coutil Stays, patent fastenings	8	6	10	6
Ditto, ditto, Self-lacing ditto	10	6	14	6
Cronoline Petticoats, Grey and White (so much in demand)	8	6	11	6
Carter's Patent Safety Pockets, should be possessed by every Lady	1	0	1	6

Family and Nursing Stays, Belts, &c., always on hand.

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WILLIAM HAYES and COMPANY.

**JONES'S TROUSERS,** in Wool-dyed Black and Oxford Mixed Dooskins, of first quality, fit, and workmanship, made on his own premises, at 20s. per pair. Patterns with instructions for self-measurement, sent post free.

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**DO YOU KEEP LIVERY** SERVANTS? DOUDNEYS' LIVERIES please Masters and Servants. Footman's Suit, best quality, 3l. 3s. Groom's Suit, 3l. 10s. Coachman's, 3l. 13s. 6d. Patronised by the Queen and Prince Albert.

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ESTABLISHED 1784.

**THE NEW SUMMER WAISTCOAT** PATTERNS are gentlemanly and neat; 7s. each, or three for One Pound. TROUSERS, Fine Doe Skin and Scotch Tweeds, all wool, 18s. Messrs. Doudneys challenge competition in quality, fit, and durability.

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"WHAT NEXT, AND NEXT?"

**CERTAINLY** not humbug, but matters of fact, that Gentlemen will find the best CLOTHING at the smallest cost, in immense variety, by visiting the Establishment of

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Clothing, &c., No. 1, Aldgate.

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**A TRUTH** that for GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING, Men's Mercery, Outfitting, &c., a better house cannot be found than

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**IT** has been intimated by many of our patrons that this busy hive of industry, Aldgate, is not sufficiently aristocratic to be mentioned in connexion with Superior CLOTHING, however cheap; therefore, on the 1st of February, 1856, we established a Branch at 83, Lombard-street, where it is hoped many more will test the style and quality of

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Having bought largely in plain and fancy silks previous to the present enhanced price of these Goods, along with several Clearing Lots from the Stocks of British and Foreign Manufacturers, consisting of Silks, Shawls, Mantles, Flounced Dresses, Ribbons, Laces, Hosiery, &c., S. and B. are thus enabled to bring under the notice of Visitors to their Establishment, a magnificent display of all the Leading Novelties in Ladies' Attire, suited for the present Season, at unusually low prices.

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**CADBY** begs to invite the NOBILITY, GENTRY, MUSICAL PROFESSION, and the Public generally, to inspect his newly-manufactured Patent PIANOFORTES, at his Musical Saloon, No. 42, NEW BOND-STREET, comprising CONCERT, BICHORD, SEMI and OBLIQUE GRANDS, also COTTAGES and IMPROVED SQUARE PIANOFORTES, on SALE or HIRE.

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**TEETH.**—By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent. Newly Invented and Patented Application of Chemically Prepared White and Gum Coloured India Rubber, in the Construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.—MR. EPHRAIM MOSELY, Surgeon-Dentist, 61, LOWER GROSVENOR-STREET, Grosvenor-square, Sole Inventor and Patentee.

A new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of CHEMICALLY PREPARED WHITE and GUM-COLOURED INDIA RUBBER, as a lining to the ordinary gold or bone frame. The extraordinary results of this application may be briefly noted in a few of their most prominent features: All sharp edges are avoided; no springs, wires, or fastenings are required; a greatly increased freedom of suction is supplied; a natural elasticity, hitherto wholly unattainable, and a fit, perfected with the most unerring accuracy, is secured, while, from the softness and flexibility of the agents employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose, or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums. The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the chemically prepared white INDIA RUBBER, and as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may, with thorough comfort be imbibed and retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell and taste being at the same time wholly provided against by the peculiar nature of its preparation. To be obtained only at 61, LOWER GROSVENOR-STREET, LONDON; 14, Gay-street, Bath; and 10, Eldon-square, Newcastle-on-Tyne.



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THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.  
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ABBAY-HOUSE, LEICESTER.—This Institution, situated in the country a mile from the Town, was built expressly for the purpose and possesses every requisite and comfort. Terms, 6s. per day. Patients desiring HOMOEOPATHIC treatment, or visitors and convalescents requiring a change are received at a moderate weekly rate. Physician, Dr. LAURIE. Resident Medical Director, R. GUTTERIDGE, Esq.

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Price 1s. For stopping decayed Teeth, however large the cavity. It is placed in the tooth in a soft state, without and pressure or pain, and immediately HARDENS INTO A WHITE ENAMEL; it will remain in the tooth many years, rendering extraction unnecessary, and arresting the further progress of decay. Sold by all Medicine Vendors in the Kingdom. Price 1s.

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when you can obtain KING'S EFFERVESCENT CITRATE of MAGNESIA, which forms, by the addition of water only, an agreeable, mild, efficacious saline aperient, and an excellent family medicine. Approved by all who have taken it. It is highly recommended by the faculty. All children like it. Prepared only by Wm. W. King, 15, Percy-street, London, and sold by the leading chemists in London and throughout the Empire, in bottles, 1s. 9d., 3s. 4d., and 6s. 3d. each.

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A Four-Pound Suit, Samuel Brothers strongly recommend made from Saxony Cloth, manufactured by an eminent West-of-England House, the wear of which they warrant. Patterns, &c., sent free.—No. 29, Ludgate-hill.

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THE PATENT PNEUMATIC PALATE FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

**MESSRS. MOGGIDGE and DAVIS,**  
Surgeon-Dentists to the Royal Family, 13, Old Burlington-street, Bond-street, patentees of the self-sustaining principle of Fixing Artificial Teeth, and Inventors of the Pneumatic Palate, continue to SUPPLY THE LOSS OF TEETH, from one to a complete set, without springs or wires, upon their new system of SELF-ADHESION, which has procured them the approbation of Royalty, and is recommended by numerous physicians and surgeons as being the most ingenious system of supplying artificial teeth ever invented. They adapt themselves over the most tender gums or remaining stumps without causing the least pain. They are so fixed as to fasten any loose teeth where they have shrunk, from the use of calamel or other causes, answering most satisfactory all the purposes of the original teeth in mastication and articulation, imparting to the countenance a younger and improved appearance, protecting the adjoining teeth, and remaining perfectly secure in their places.

To all public speakers, whether in the senate, in the pulpit, at the bar, or on the stage, teeth, real or artificial, are a sine qua non. Without them the graces of eloquence are lost, and the powers of oratory very much diminished.

Their improvements in fixing artificial teeth have been noticed with high approbation by the "Times," "Post," "Morning Herald," "Morning Chronicle," and all the other leading journals of Europe, and their numerous specimens have excited the greatest admiration of the most eminent physicians and surgeons of England and the principal cities of the Continent, who constantly favour them with their distinguished recommendations, and who consider their system to be greatly superior to any in use by other members of the profession, as by it the greatest possible firmness and security in the mouth is attained, and the patient enabled properly to perform the important operation of mastication, which is most essential to health, and without which the stomach cannot duly fulfil its functions.

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SURGEON-DENTISTS TO THE ROYAL FAMILY,  
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**CHURCHER'S TOILET CREAM** imparts Richness, Softness, and Fragrance to the Hair. Price 1s. Jars, 1s.; in bottles for exportation, 1s. 6d. Sold by Hairdressers, and R. Hovenden, 22, King-street, Regent-street; and 56 and 57, Crown-street, Finsbury-square, London.

**REMUNERATIVE EMPLOYMENT.**  
Persons in search of employment, either as a source of income, or to fill up their leisure hours, may hear of such, by return of post, by which from 24 to 34 weekly, and upwards, may be realised, in town or country, and by either sex, station in life immaterial, by enclosing twelve stamps, with directed stamped envelope, to Mr. William Anderson, 8, Fore-street, City, London.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF ROYALTY AND THE ARISTOCRACY THROUGHOUT EUROPE.  
**ROWLANDS' KALYDOR,**  
AN ORIENTAL BOTANICAL PREPARATION  
FOR IMPROVING AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

It eradicates all Redness, Tan, Pimples, Spots, Freckles, Discolorations, and other cutaneous visitations. The radiant Bloom it imparts to the Cheek, and the softness and delicacy which it induces of the Hands and Arms, render it indispensable to every toilet. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle.

**SOUND AND WHITE TEETH**  
Are not only indispensably requisite to a pleasing exterior in both sexes, but they are peculiarly appreciated through life as highly conducive to health and longevity, by the proper mastication of food.

**ROWLANDS' ODONTO; OR,**  
PEARL DENTIFRICE.  
Compounded of Oriental Ingredients, imported by the Proprietor, at a great expense. This powder is of inestimable value in PRESERVING AND BEAUTIFYING THE TEETH, imparting to them a pearl-like whiteness, strengthening the Gums, and in rendering the breath sweet and pure.

CAUTION.—The words "Rowlands' Odonto" are on the Label, and "A. Rowland and Sons, 20, Hatton Garden," engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each Box. Price 7s. 9d. Sold by them and by Chemists and Perfumers.

**DO YOU WANT LUXURIANT HAIR,**  
WHISKERS, &c.? If so, use Miss Couppelle's Crinutrial which has for many years been noted all over the world, for its almost miraculous properties, and is the only remedy for restoring the hair that can be fully depended upon. It is guaranteed to produce whiskers, moustachios, eyebrows, &c., in a few weeks, and will be found eminently successful in nourishing, curling, and beautifying the hair; checking greyness in all its stages, strengthening weak hair, preventing its falling off, and restoring it in baldness from whatever cause. Upwards of 100 physicians recommend it in the nursery, for promoting a fine, healthy head of hair, and averting baldness in after years.

Sold by the following Agents, and all Chemists and Perfumers in the world. Price 3s., or will be sent post free on receipt of twenty-four penny stamps, by Miss Couppelle, 69, Castle-street, Newman-street, Oxford-street, London. Family bottles, price 6s. each, containing the quantity of five small ones. At home daily, except Sundays, from Eleven till Five. "FIVE MINUTES' ADVICE ON THE HAIR," Whiskers, &c., with numerous Testimonials, indispensable facts which the sceptical are invited to read, and a list of hundreds of agents in England, Ireland, and Scotland, sent post free for two penny stamps.

CAUTION!—To ensure having the genuine article, purchasers must observe that each package has a red stamp pasted outside, with the words "ROSALE COUPPELLE" in white letters engraved thereon; and that the words "COUPPELLE'S CRINUTRIAL" are moulded in each bottle.

Extracts from Genuine Testimonials.—"I find my hair thickening already."—Mrs. Smith. "Your Crinutrial has greatly improved my whiskers."—H. Ansell, Esq. "Your toiler is well spoken of by all my customers."—Jones, Chemist, 5, Paradise-street, Liverpool. "I was bald nine years, but I find new hair coming rapidly."—J. Hone. "Thanks to your Crinutrial, I have an excellent pair of whiskers and moustachios."—Major Browne. "I had lost my hair in patches from a long illness, but it has effectually restored it."—Miss Hewitt. "It has acted miraculously after twenty years' baldness."—H. Moir. "My moustache is very luxuriant from using only one bottle."—W. Aspen, Esq.

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